



## ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-91-093  
Tuesday  
14 May 1991

# Daily Report

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14 May 1991

**NOTICE TO READERS:** On 6 May 1991, the DAILY REPORT will begin phasing in new radio and television sourcelines that reflect how a station identifies itself. This change eliminates the "Domestic Service" and "Television Service" designations in favor of the station identification as broadcast. The presence of a new sourceline reflects this change in policy, rather than the establishment of a new station or network.

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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### **Winnie Mandela Sentenced to Six Years in Prison**

*MB1405125891 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1235 GMT 14 May 91*

[Text] Johannesburg May 14 SAPA—Winnie Mandela was on Tuesday sentenced to 6 years imprisonment following her conviction on Monday on charges of kidnapping and accessory to assault.

Mr Justice M.S. Stegmann sentenced Mandela to five years imprisonment for the kidnapping of four youths and one year imprisonment for accessory to their subsequent assault. The sentences will run consecutively, meaning the 56-year-old Mandela will serve an effective six years in jail. He made no mention of suspension of the sentence. Two of Mandela's co-accused were also sentenced.

Xoliswa Falati, who was found guilty on charges of kidnapping and assault, was also sentenced to six years imprisonment—four years for the kidnap charge and two years for the assault charge.

John Morgan, who was found guilty only on four counts of kidnapping, was sentenced to one year imprisonment, suspended for five years.

Mandela bore a heavy responsibility as the leader who was called on for guidance when the kidnapping was planned. She fundamentally misunderstood her responsibilities when she conspired to deprive the four victims of their liberty.

Mr Justice Stegmann said she displayed bad leadership. There was no indication that any of the accused yet felt the slightest remorse.

The thrashing of the four victims put the kidnapping, already a serious crime, in an even more serious light. The three accused also took advantage of the unsettled circumstances in which the three victims had lived.

"The three of you cannot have been unaware of their weaknesses", Mr Justice Stegmann said, explaining that the victims had nowhere to turn to, not even the police.

Mandela's husband, ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela, was not in court for sentencing. He was speaking at a meeting at Stellenbosch University in the western Cape. Mr Mandela appeared shaken on Monday after his wife was pronounced guilty.

Applications for leave to appeal for both Winnie Mandela and Xoliswa Falati were postponed for a hearing on a date to be arranged by the attorney-general. Pending the outcome of that application, Mandela was granted R [rand] 200 bail and Falati R500. Falati must report every week to the Orlando Police Station in Soweto.

### **Application for Appeal Postponed**

*MB1405130691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1300 GMT 14 May 91*

[Text] Johannesburg May 14 SAPA—Applications for leave to appeal for both Winnie Mandela and Xoliswa Falati were postponed for a hearing on a date to be arranged by the attorney-general. Pending the outcome

of that application, Mandela was granted R [rand] 200 bail and Falati R500. Falati must report every week to the Orlando Police Station in Soweto.

### **Nelson Mandela on Wife's Conviction**

*MB1405144291 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1426 GMT 14 May 91*

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Stellenbosch May 14 SAPA—The deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], Nelson Mandela, said on Tuesday [14 May] the Rand Supreme Court had vindicated the faith he had in his wife Winnie's innocence of assault.

He told a media conference he was sure that her name would be completely cleared but, in the meantime, appealed for all to leave the matter to the courts. "The last word on the matter has not been spoken," he said.

"I believe she did not know of any assaults or that anybody was held at the back of her house against their will."

Mr Mandela called the conference for the sole purpose of making a statement on his wife's being sentenced to six years in jail by the Rand supreme court on Tuesday. "I have never believed that she was guilty of assaulting anyone," he said.

"Judgment of the court has confirmed this. My faith in her is fully vindicated. "The witnesses who accused her of assault and other crimes have been thoroughly discredited. The judge found her guilty of not reporting assaults committed by others. I believe she did not know of assaults or that anybody was kept at the back of the house against their will. Application for appeal has been filed and I'm advised it should succeed. I trust that soon her name will be cleared completely. In the meantime I appeal to all to leave matters to the courts. The last word on the matter has not been spoken." Mr Mandela said.

### **Inkatha Resolutions on Cultural Weapons, Ban**

*MB1005181091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1751 GMT 10 May 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: Office of the President of the Inkatha Freedom Party, 10 May 1991]

[Text] Ulundi, Friday [10 May]—A gathering of the Amakhosi (chiefs) and Iziphhakanyiswa (leading dignitaries) of the Zulu people met here for a special seminar today and passed the following resolutions:

#### **Resolution 1**

We the Amakhosi of kwaZulu gathered here today are appalled at the violence that is erupting in black townships. We are appalled at the extent to which internecine black-on-black strife takes place to shame every son of Africa. We are appalled at the human carnage that is deliberately instigated by some to gain political advantages over others.



We resolve: 1. To call on every Zulu to shame violence out of existence. 2. To express our deepest sorrow and to convey our deepest sympathy to every bereaved South African who has lost a son, a daughter, a husband or a wife, or any relative or loved one, in hideous black-on-black violence which is so marring the image of black South Africa. 3. To stand tall and proud with our bowed heads as we express our solid support for His Majesty the King of the Zulus when he says that he is so shamed by the violence that is taking place, that he does not know which way to turn his face.

#### Resolution 2

We the Amakhosi of kwaZulu have met this day to consider the present South African situation and in particular to consider the extent to which the flaring of violence is prohibitive of the negotiation process and is destructive of hopes for a speedy movement away from apartheid into a democracy.

Having carefully considered what is best for South Africa and best for the peace process, we resolve: 1. To say to the ANC [African National Congress] that the confrontationism in their open letter to the state president must be condemned and that black South Africa rejects their action in which they threaten to withdraw from negotiations if the state president does not respond positively to their demands which are impossible to meet. 2. To number amongst the demands which the state president will not be able to meet the demand for the banning of cultural weapons which Zulus carry. 3. To solidly support the right of His Majesty the King to hold a gathering of Zulus in Johannesburg to deliver a statement he wishes to make on the matter to us as his people. 4. To call on all the Amakhosi of kwaZulu to support His Majesty the King of the Zulus who will be attired in his cultural dress and to urge all the Amakhosi of kwaZulu to support His Majesty also attired in their cultural dress, on May 26, when the king will be addressing his people in Johannesburg. 5. To say to the ANC that it is AK-47's, it is petrol bombs, it is necklacing, it is hand grenades, it is land mines and it is pistols and other modern weaponry which must be banned and that the ANC must now once and for all drop their confrontation with the Zulus of South Africa by continuing to call for the banning of Zulu cultural weapons from public gatherings.

We wish to remind them that our people have carried these cultural artefacts as part of our customs and traditions for more than two hundred years. We wish to remind those on this anti-Zulu traditions campaign, that our people continued to carry these traditional weapons after their conquest by Afrikaners in Blood River in 1838, and after their defeat by the British in Ulundi in the Anglo-Zulu War of 1879. 6. To call on the South African Government not to follow lines of appeasement by leaving the ANC with their caches of arms, leaving the ANC with Umkhonto [we Sizwe; Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing] as their private army and leaving the ANC free to use Umkhonto commanders to train people in ANC defence units while they act against cultural weapons which Zulus carry which are not used for war, revolution or killing. 7. To praise the prince of

kwaPhindangene, the chief minister of kwaZulu, Dr. Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi, for clearly carrying to the state president the enormity of any action the government would take to strip Zulus of their cultural weapons as accoutrements through which they express their historic identity. 8. And to finally state to the state president, the South African Government and the whole world that on this issue there can be no compromise whatsoever.

#### Resolution 3:

We the Amakhosi of kwaZulu here gathered together today state that we deplore the way the ANC is prone to humiliate kwaZulu, the Zulu people and by direct extension His Majesty the King of the Zulus. We felt deeply offended every time the ANC talked about kwaZulu as a creature of apartheid. We are deeply offended every time the ANC talks about kwaZulu as a product of apartheid which needs to be dismantled and knowing as we do know that kwaZulu existed before apartheid, before the Act of Union even, and before there was any white man's authority in our part of South Africa, we reject these ANC allegations with contempt.

We are particularly deeply angered that the ANC continues this attack on kwaZulu and Zulus now that they are in South Africa claiming to be working for a democratic future for our country.

We therefore resolve:

1. To condemn the statements in the ANC's open letter to the state president which points to kwaZulu and Zulus when they say "a group of individuals, drawn from a specific area of the country, sharing a common language and publicly identifying themselves with a specific political party, have established control over a migrant labourers hostel through acts of intimidation."

2. To call upon Dr Nelson Mandela to publicly apologise to the Zulu people and to His Majesty the King of the Zulus for claiming that Zulus do these things as Zulus.

3. To make our anger known to the ANC and the whole world by resolving further that the Amakhosi who will be in the company of His Majesty the King of the Zulus in Johannesburg when His Majesty goes to deliver the statement he wishes to make should all wear their traditional dress to emphasize their particular identity as people that history has created as Zulus, who value their cultural heritage, and who apologise to no one for being Zulu South Africans.

#### Resolution 4

We the Amakhosi of kwaZulu gathered here today call on the ANC to publicly and consequentially withdraw from the confrontationist position they have adopted towards kwaZulu and the whole Zulu nation.

We resolve:

1. To say that there will be no peace in South Africa while the ANC makes war on the Zulu people.

2. To say that the ANC must go back to its origins when that great son of kwaZulu, Dr Pixley ka Isaka Seme

resolved to lead black South Africans into establishing the African National Congress as an organisation which would fight for black rights through non-violent tactics and strategies.

3. To say to the ANC that they did not have the backing of black South Africa whom they did not consult, or even refer to, when in exiled isolation they made their unilateral decision to declare the armed struggle and to say to them that they must now disband their armed cadres and must now give up their caches of arms for the sake of the people of South Africa.

#### Resolution 5

We the Amakhosi of kwaZulu gathered here today have always praised the prince of kwaPhindangene, the chief minister of kwaZulu for his honest leadership and his refusal to lead the black people of South Africa up the garden path.

We have learnt from the chief minister to deal with the realities around us and we know that he is right when he says that there can be no overnight solution to South Africa's problems and that it will take a great deal of effort by a united South Africa to finally make political victories that are going to come, meaningful in terms of increased standards of living for all.

We resolve:

1. To reject the ANC's demand for the immediate elimination of single quarter hostels on the Reef and say to them that more than half a million black South Africans depend on those hostels to at least have somewhere to stay while they attempt to make South Africa a better place and to improve their economic circumstances.

2. To applaud the chief minister's campaign to have the hostels upgraded and converted into the kind of accommodation which we and all hostel dwellers would want.

3. To express our appreciation to the chief minister for campaigning for the improvement in hostel conditions in the Transvaal townships in particular, and to thank him for the representations he made to the state president so effectively that the state president signed a press statement after a meeting he had with the chief minister of kwaZulu on Wednesday the 7th May in which the upgrading and conversion of hostels was listed as a point in an action programme to eliminate violence.

#### Kagiso 'Tense' After 25 Die, 25 Wounded

MB1205141091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1356 GMT 12 May 91

[Text] Johannesburg May 12 SAPA—The situation at the Swanieville squatter camp in Kagiso near Krugersdorp remained tense on Sunday afternoon following a pre-dawn attack on residents of the camp.

Police in Pretoria confirmed 25 people were killed and between 25 and 30 injured in the attack by about 1,000 Zulu hostel dwellers from the Kagiso hostels. Police on the scene told SAPA they had counted 25 bodies, and that they had not finished counting at about midday Sunday.

Bands of male residents, dressed in blankets and armed with sharpened weapons, were patrolling the streets, while police counted the bodies.

Women and children huddled together in front of their shacks waiting for the police to pick up bodies of their relatives.

The bodies, covered in blankets, were strewn in the streets and in the shacks. Most of the bodies were burnt and had hack wounds.

Burnt-out shells of shelters and vehicles were smouldering. Other residents hitch-hiked out of the squatter camp with their belongings. A large contingent of police patrolled the camp.

Survivors, in interviews, said they were still asleep when the attack started at about 4:55, Sunday. A group of men wearing red headbands and armed with spears and sharpened instruments, forced their way into shacks and began to attack dwellers, they said.

As they attacked, the assailants ordered all women out of the shelters, saying they wanted to kill all ANC [African National Congress] men only, said survivors.

Witnesses also told police on the scene they saw police in armoured vehicles escorting the attackers to the camp shortly before the attack. However, police denied and a full statement on the allegations would be issued later.

One of the witnesses, Moss Letlhage, 16, told police he saw a white man in balaclavas among the attackers. The white man fired at him but he was not hit. The police told Moss and other witnesses to give their account to the police on Monday.

A large contingent of police were patrolling the squatter camp on Sunday afternoon.

#### Police Deny Permitting Attack

MB1305195291 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1913 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Johannesburg May 13 SAPA—The Inkatha attack on the Swanieville squatter camp in Kagiso near Krugersdorp on Sunday, [12 May] which left 27 people dead and 24 people injured, struck while local riot squad members were busy changing shifts, police said on Monday.

Addressing a media conference, SAP [South African Police] spokesman Maj Ray Harrauld said the attack "took us completely by surprise".

He vehemently denied that police had allowed the attack to proceed, saying the Inkatha groups must have crossed about 5km of rough terrain between their hostel and the camp, "in dribs and drabs", under the cover of darkness.

He said the riot squad members had gone ahead with a routine shift change because there was no evidence of any violence in the area at the time.

Maj Harrauld and Lt M. Cromhout, a local riot squad officer, provided the following account of the attack and subsequent police action:

The first warning of violence reached the police about 6.30AM, when they received a report of shooting in Swanieville.

Police believe an initial attack had already taken place sometime between 5.15 and 5.30AM, when the riot squad personnel were changing shifts.

A police Casspir [armored vehicle] was sent to the squatter camp—on the outskirts of Kagiso about 5km from the Kagiso hostel. On arrival, the small police contingent noticed two groups of Kagiso hostel dwellers to the left and and right of the camp. They radioed in for reinforcements.

The hostel dwellers merged into one group as the police vehicle approached on a stretch of open veld. Police could see a number of shacks burning in Swanieville.

The police noticed a man with an AK-47 rifle in the crowd. They attempted to apprehend him, and fired shots but the man melted into the crowd. The group then started moving across the veld towards Kagiso.

Police noticed that a group of township residents had gathered on the other side of the main Reef road.

Police cut off the two groups and, when another two police vehicles arrived, escorted the hostel dwellers back to the hostel, circumventing Kagiso proper.

They returned to Swanieville and discovered 27 bodies and 82 burning shacks.

Defending their decision to herd the hostel dwellers away from the camp, Maj Harrauld and Lt Cromhout said the casualties would have been far higher if the Inkatha supporters and township residents had clashed.

Police confiscated a large number of dangerous weapons, including an AK-47 rifle, several handguns, and an assortment of lethal home-made weapons, in a raid on the hostel later on Sunday.

#### **Buthelezi Criticizes Use of Political Violence**

*MB1205114791 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0959 GMT 12 May 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the office of the president of the Inkatha Freedom Party]

[Text] Ulundi, Sunday May 12—Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi today committed himself to a spirit of forgiveness, repentance and co-operative restitution in the new post-apartheid South Africa.

People were dying because of fights for political dominance, he told the thousands attending kwaZulu's annual prayer day here. He dedicated himself to putting country before party in the pursuit of democracy.

In a solemn pledge "before almighty God," the kwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] president undertook never to be tempted into becoming an active participant in the use of political violence because it was being used against him.

He apologised publicly to anyone who had been hurt or had suffered directly or indirectly for any reasons relating to his leadership.

And he called on fellow blacks to forgive their oppressors for "the generations of suffering that white racism and greed" had created.

This forgiveness had, however, to be counter-balanced by repentance on the part of whites and by a real desire for blacks and whites to move now into the future together.

Repentance had to be associated with restitution. Blacks who had had their land grabbed must be assisted to acquire the rights that they had lost and to become full participants in the economy.

Simply taking away titled land from whites and giving it to blacks would cripple the agricultural economy and destroy the whole process of capital formation and the productive capacity of mining, banking and industry.

Restitution on the part of whites had to consist of working with blacks to produce wealth and in spreading it to lift black society up from destitution.

It had also to take the form of more schools, more teacher-training and better school equipment.

"We as blacks should not be looking for restitution as hand-outs from whites," Dr Buthelezi said. "We do not want that superior benevolence... We only want a fair and just society in which total equality before the law and Constitution can be made meaningful to all in terms of rising standards of living for all."

Above all else he recommitted himself "in prayer and supplication to God" for help in making non-violent politics superior to violence.

He, the IFP, the kwaZulu government and all blacks had been grievously wronged; but he committed himself today to put hurt aside. He was not only prepared to forgive: He did forgive.

"In the solemnity of the moment," he said, "I not only forgive, but I apologise to any who were hurt and who, directly or indirectly, suffered for any reasons related to my leadership."

#### **Slovo Warns Talks 'At Risk' Due to Violence**

*MB1305153091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1457 GMT 13 May 91*

[Text] Johannesburg May 13 SAPA—A warning was issued on Monday by Joe Slovo, general secretary of the SA [South African] Communist Party, that all future peace talks would be at risk "by the actions and inactions of those in charge of maintaining law and order".

He said his party also believed that the SA Police connived in the Swanieville squatter camp massacre, which left 27 people dead over the weekend.

The Swanieville attack raised the question whether or not there was a large-scale mutinous disregard within the police force for President F.W. de Klerk's stated commitment to peace, the Communist leader said.

"The slaughter of innocents asleep in their beds in the squatter camp removes any remaining doubt that the regime's police are, at best, unable to protect life or are, at worst, conniving at the slaughter for political purposes. We believe it is the latter," Mr Slovo said.

"The horror of the dawn massacre on Sunday conforms to a pattern which, in the recent period, has become all too evident. It follows Phola Park, Bekkersdal and Alexandra township. In each case Inkatha impis [regiments] rampaged through communities with their cultural instruments of death; shooting, stabbing and spearing at random, leaving behind hundreds of dead and wounded.

"In each of these massacres the perpetrators came from identifiable hostels. No attempt was made either to intercept or apprehend them after the murders. In the case of Bekkersdal the police were actually present throughout the period of massacre and refused to intervene.

"The thugs who carry out these savage acts must by now have concluded that the police will close their eyes until they have accomplished their mission and that the government will, through a variety of special pleadings, endorse police inaction. They also know that after the event they can return safely to their known base with no attempt to round them up even for purposes of investigation. The extremely rare arrests that take place are little more than a gesture; the overwhelming majority of the murderers are left free to prepare for the next carnage," Mr Slovo charged.

He noted that the carnage at Swanieville involved shooting, burning and looting which lasted about two hours.

"Only when the victims had been dealt with, police arrived. And instead of rounding up the murderers they were escorted back to their hostel," he said.

He said any confidence people may have had in the willingness or ability of police to protect black lives had all but evaporated.

"Indeed, the evidence of police connivance and partiality has been demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt."

Mr Slovo concluded:

"The investment which we have all made in working for a peaceful transformation is being seriously squandered. Unless meaningful steps are taken to meet the demands contained in the ANC's [African National Congress] open letter, all future talks will be at risk. And we will all be the losers."

### Hopes for Peace Rise After ANC-IFP Rally

MB1205142691 Johannesburg SABA in English  
1410 GMT 12 May 91

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban May 12 SABA—Hopes for an end to political violence in the Umgababa area on Natal's South Coast were raised on Sunday after a successful joint

African National Congress/Inkatha Freedom Party [ANC/IFP] peace rally in the area.

The ANC's southern Natal chairman, Mr Jacob Zuma and Inkatha's National Chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose both expressed optimism after the rally that the joint peace initiative would help end violence in the area.

About 300 Inkatha and ANC supporters packed Umgababa's tribal court on Sunday morning to hear their leaders plead for an end to violence and call for political tolerance.

"There is no doubt this is the begining of peace in the area, everyone here conveyed the message of peace and there's no reason to believe peace will not come," Mr Mdlalose said after the rally.

"We hope it will have an impact on the rest of the country and raise the spirit of hope for peace," he added.

Mr Zuma said it was important to note that Sunday's peace drive was supported by both the ANC and IFP.

"We hope and think that this kind of meeting will have an impact on everyone," he said.

Both leaders emphasised that people in the area wanted peace and they expressed optimism that their message would filter to the entire community.

The Umgababa area has been riddled with political violence with ongoing clashes and power struggles between ANC and inkatha supporters.

On Sunday, however, supporters from both sides attended the rally, raising hopes for peace. There was no visible tension with only a small group of youths carrying sharpened sticks and shields.

After the rally Mr Zuma and Dr Mdlalose left for Port Shepstone for a meeting with local church and community leaders in ongoing peace initiatives on the South Coast. The meeting came in the wake of another four overnight deaths in the area reported by police in Sunday's unrest report.

During their addresses at Umgababa, both Mr Mdlalose and Mr Zuma condemned political fighting, calling for tolerance among their supporters. They shook hands as a symbolic gesture that peace between their organisations was possible.

Dr Mdlalose said killing, whether motivated by politics or crime, was unacceptable. He also called for people to stop stoning vehicles on the nearby N2 highway.

Violence had divided the community and families. Normal life in the Umgababa area had been severely disrupted with untold problems, Dr Mdlalose said. He referred to the January 29 ANC/IFP Durban peace accord and outlined resolutions taken there.

Dr Mdlalose and Mr Zuma pleaded with people not to hold grudges but to work towards a peaceful settlement of conflicts.



Mr Zuma said statements that the ANC was anti tribal chiefs were untrue and said people who were fighting chiefs could not call themselves ANC supporters. He emphasised the need for tolerance and said the only way to resolve differences was to sit down and talk. Peace committees had been created to deal with violence and he urged people to report problems to the local committee. The Umgababa area has been fraught with political power struggles, making it extremely difficult for people in the area to continue with their daily lives.

# **De Klerk on Farmers' Moves in Western Transvaal**

MB1405060391 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
0500 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, says the government will not tolerate people taking the law into their own hands, and will not compromise on the impartial implementation of the law. Speaking at a public meeting at Ladybrand, Mr. De Klerk said the government would not hesitate to act according to circumstances, and much tougher action would be taken if there was not an end to the violence.

Referring to the incidents at Goedgevonden, near Ventersdorp, at the weekend when white farmers tried to remove squatters, President De Klerk said South Africa could not afford groups of whites being in the forefront of violence. President De Klerk said the potential for conflict was immense, and that anyone of any population group that advocated, or condoned violence, was a potential enemy of the silent majority who wanted peace and conciliation.

President De Klerk gave public servants the assurance that their basic interests would be safe in the new South Africa. He said that the National Party would not agree to a constitution that left public servants at the mercy of political manipulation, or unfair prejudice by the state.

# **Afrikaans Said Becoming 'Language of Liberation'**

MB1405134491 Johannesburg SABA in English  
1225 GMT 14 May 91

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Stellenbosch May 14 SABA—Afrikaans was developing into the language of the new South Africa, the language of liberation, the deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], Nelson Mandela, told Afrikaner university students on Tuesday. "This language must develop as part of a new democratic state," he said.

Mr Mandela addressed about 300 students and guests of Stellenbosch University and the ANC in the Langenhoven Students Centre after fights and arguments with AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] supporters delayed his lunchtime meeting for 20 minutes.

Thousands of students who came to listen to him were locked out of the meeting which was held in a small auditorium in the student complex.

Mr Mandela referred to his disrupted would-be address on the Pretoria University campus recently where he said there had been "a great deal of adventure which reminded me of my younger days when I myself indulged in such adventures". But when it went against oneself one did not enjoy it very much, he said.

Political tolerance was vital to the ANC, "but it is not acceptable that a few individuals dictate to us what to do or when to speak".

Turning to his formal address he said no person had anything to fear from a future ANC government merely because he or she was white.

"We have struggled against racialism and suffered for these beliefs. Possession of any form of power is certainly not going to change these founding principles.

"The ANC also stands, as a matter of principle, for democracy and that is why we believe not only that the new South African constitution must ensure this, but that the constitution itself must be created through a democratic process."

Mr Mandela said that when he had written to the former state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in March 1989, he said that one of the most crucial tests facing the government and the ANC would be to assure whites that the realisation of one-man-one-vote would not mean the suppression of whites by blacks. "I said we have to address that fear. It may be mistaken but it is genuine." They needed to go beyond near rhetorical assurances.

Mr Mandela said all principles had to be applied according to the conditions that existed in the country and it may therefore not be enough to act merely in terms of the one-man-one-vote principle. "People would like to see people of their own flesh and blood in the government. We have to solve our problems in accordance with our situation," he said.

He said the ANC was also committed in principle to the equality of all people in the country which entailed a state responsibility for equality in schooling, health provision and numerous other areas of social life.

"The question of economic disparities can also not be left unaltered. A new growthpath that links growth to redistribution will have to be embarked on."

Speaking in Afrikaans he said there were probably some people who were concerned over the future of the Afrikaans language. "We are particularly concerned over this issue," Mr Mandela said. "It is unfortunate that the majority of blacks view Afrikaans as the language of the oppressor, the language of the police and the language that is used in jails.

"As I recently wanted to say in Pretoria (laughter), we in the ANC view the Afrikaans language not only as the language of oppression. It is not only the language of white Afrikaners and there are also many Afrikaners who are not racists...

"We view the Afrikaans which is now in the process of developing as the Afrikaans of the new South Africa [SA], as a language of liberation..." These remarks were greeted with prolonged and vigorous applause from the floor.

He said the ANC wanted to create a new situation in which a new concept of the word patriotism developed, where patriotism would mean something which everyone in the country loved.

Mr Mandela then referred to the Freedom Charter and its reference to education and its purpose to "teach the youth to love their people and culture and to honour the brotherhood of man, freedom and peace.

"This is the type of SA the ANC is trying to build. Nobody that has the interests of the people of our country at heart need fear for this future."

The ANC pledged itself to respect the cultures and religious beliefs of all South Africa's inhabitants and if this was what was meant by group rights, "we certainly respect them," Mr Mandela said.

#### **ANC Says State of Emergency Threat 'Blackmail'**

*MB1305131891 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1240 GMT 13 May 91*

[Text] Johannesburg May 13 SAPA—The threat by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok to consider reimposing the state of emergency amounts to "blatant blackmail" of the ANC [African National Congress] and other anti-apartheid forces, the ANC said in a statement on Monday.

The minister's statement would only have the effect of "fuelling passions in an atmosphere already aggravated by current political violence," the ANC said.

"This statement suggests that certain elements within the apartheid government are not seriously interested in the resolution of South Africa's problems by peaceful means.

"It does not assist discussions presently under way between the ANC and the government aimed at resolving outstanding issues pertaining to the ANC open letter on the violence."

Calling Sunday's TV comments by Mr Vlok irresponsible, the ANC repeated its demand that he resign.

The ANC said attempts to solve the violence plaguing South Africa would be better served by implementing the proposals contained in the ANC's open letter on violence.

#### **ANC Terms Bill of Rights 'Essential'**

*MB1305122891 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1048 GMT 13 May 91*

[Text] Durban May 13 SAPA—There is broad consensus within the ANC [African National Congress] and among democratic South Africans that a bill of rights is essential for a future democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa.

This emerged in a statement on Monday after a weekend conference in Salt Rock, north of Durban, on a bill of rights

hosted by the ANC constitutional committee and the Centre for Socio-legal Studies at the University of Natal.

Monday's statement said a bill of rights would guarantee political and civil rights and address the basic social and economic needs of all South Africans.

"As such it provides a basis for a constitution that for the first time unites all South Africans of whatever race, colour and gender."

The statement said the ANC draft bill of rights had come under scrutiny and criticism. This was welcomed in the light of promoting debate on the structure of a new South Africa.

The conference was attended by senior representatives from the ANC, its affiliates, other organisations and jurists from South Africa and abroad.

ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela addressed the conference on Friday night, while Cape Town Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu was Saturday evening's guest speaker.

Both emphasised the necessity for a bill of rights.

Issues which received special attention were: the protection and promotion of gender equality; the entrenchment of rights to education, health and shelter; access to land; legal and political mechanisms for the promotion and assertion of citizen's rights and; principles around a programme of affirmative action, particularly with regard to property ownership.

#### **ANC Condemns Visit by Chile's Pinochet**

*MB1305082691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0818 GMT 13 May 91*

[Text] Johannesburg May 13 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Monday called for the cancellation of the visit to this country by former Chilean head of state, General Augusto Pinochet.

"The African National Congress condemns the forthcoming visit by the notorious General Pinochet to South Africa on an arms-buying expedition," an ANC statement said on Monday morning.

"The people of Chile, after years of harsh repression, have begun the slow process of a return to democracy. South Africa, too, is in the process of transition. Any links with dictators who have caused so much suffering in their own countries should be rejected.

"The visit by General Pinochet should be cancelled."

The general reportedly is coming to South Africa on a private visit as a guest of a subsidiary company of the Barlow Rand Group. Reports have also said he would investigate arms purchases.

Gen Pinochet still heads Chile's military.

**Inkatha Scores OAU Backing of Weapons Ban**

MB1205133691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1330 GMT 12 May 91

[Text] Durban May 12 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] criticised the Organisation for African Unity's Chairman Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni for making statements about South Africa without hearing both sides of the story.

In a telephonic statement to SAPA, the IFP said President Museveni on Saturday criticised the IFP for what he said was "persisting in their refusal to allow the banning of the carrying of spears", which he regarded as dangerous weapons.

IFP Central Committee member Mr Fenzo Mfayela said it was a pity that a statesman of President Museveni's stature made utterances without first checking the full story.

"We have always stood for peaceful change and rejected violence as a method to solve differences and we continue to do so," Mr Mfayela said.

"Our rejection of any calls to ban the carrying of traditional weapons stems from our deep-rooted belief that it is wrong to forcibly take away or change a people's culture."

Mr Mfayela said he once again wanted to point out that pangas [large knives, machetes] and knives were not traditional weapons. Most people killed in unrest incidents were shot or hacked to death, neither of which were as a result of traditional weapons, he said.

**Tutu Warns Against Possible Civil War**

MB1305194691 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Cape Town Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu has made an urgent plea to government leaders, the Inkatha Freedom Party, and the ANC [African National Congress] to, as he calls it, prevent the possibility of a civil war in South Africa. Bishop Tutu asked the ANC not to break off negotiations with the government if it takes comprehensive actions against the use of weapons in violence and employs a more acceptable form of security. He said a break in negotiations will lead to increased incidents of violence.

**'Dissatisfaction' Over ANC's Election Practices**

MB1205112291 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES  
in English 12 May 91 p 2

[Report by Edyth Bulbring: "Dissent Rises in ANC Over Balloting for New Leaders"]

[Text] Dissatisfaction is growing among ANC [African National Congress] members over what are regarded as undemocratic procedures to elect a new leadership at the organisation's national conference in July.

The historic national conference, the ANC's first in 31 years, will take place in Durban from July 3-6 and will be attended by 2,000 delegates.

The conference will decide on 23 policy issues, including negotiations, violence, the economy, land reforms and education. The climax will be the election of a new National Executive Committee [NEC].

ANC members say the status of the delegates poses a serious problem. The organisation's draft constitution bans canvassing for candidates or lists of candidates and says delegates cannot be given a mandate for whom to vote.

Members say the ban is unacceptable as regional delegates will be mandated by their regions and will not be there as individuals.

Conference organiser Josiah Jele this week defended the ban on block voting. He said a block mentality was dangerous and could result in a stalemate if delegates decided not to budge from mandated positions.

He said delegates were individuals who could be persuaded by argument at the conference, and they should not promote regional interests.

The interim constitution also says the existing NEC can select 10 percent of the voting delegates to the conference. They might, for example, invite people who have made "outstanding contributions to the struggle."

The ANC's PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region, in a resolution this month, said they had a problem with this as they believed all delegates should be elected and not appointed.

However, Mr Jele said the "guests" could be given non-voting status if there was strong motivation from elected delegates.

He added that the conference committee would consider recommendations from the regions and it would not be the privilege of the NEC to handpick special delegates.

Another contentious issue contained in the draft constitution is the NEC's status in the voting for a new NEC.

The draft constitution says only those candidates who have been proposed by three or more regions will appear on the national conference ballot paper. The outgoing NEC will be considered a region for this purpose.

This is strongly opposed by the PWV region, which does not believe the NEC should have any special status as a region.

However, Mr Jele said the purpose of this proviso was not to constitute the NEC as a block—it was an attempt to contribute the NEC's intimate experience of the candidates to the conference.

The new NEC will consist of 75 elected members, 15 regional chairmen, 17 Women's League regional representatives, two Youth League officials, the president, deputy president, treasurer and secretary-general.

The NEC will be able to co-opt another 15 members. Mr Jele said this would reflect the multinational character of the ANC.



He emphasised that the draft constitution needed to be endorsed at the national conference and delegates could make amendments if there were problems.

#### **Nation's Trade With Africa at 10 Billion Rand**

MB1205104891 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES  
in English 12 May 91 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Mike Robertson:  
"R10bn Trade With Africa"]

[Text] South Africa's trade with the rest of Africa has soared and now stands at R[and]10-billion.

In some cases, trade has doubled within a year and in others it has leapt by a quarter. The prospects of forging full diplomatic ties with formerly hostile countries such as Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria and Kenya are now at an all-time high.

Building on a new acceptance of South Africa after President F.W. de Klerk's moves to dismantle apartheid, Foreign Affairs officials have criss-crossed the continent, visiting 29 countries.

The breakthroughs they have achieved were evident in Cape Town this week when 17 African trade mission heads arrived to attend the debate on the Foreign Affairs budget vote.

Apart from the TVBC [Transkei, Venda, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei] states, South Africa now has representatives in Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Mauritius, Madagascar, Comores, Togo, the Ivory Coast and Zaire.

The Ivory Coast representative is also accredited in Sao Tome while the Zairean mission head is accredited in Rwanda. The Department of Foreign Affairs also has a representative in Jamba.

Within months South Africa is expected to establish a mission in Rabat, Morocco. And Nigeria sent a representative to the opening of Parliament this year.

Foreign Affairs deputy director-general for Africa, Rusty Evans, said the department was now concentrating on improving links with major countries on the continent such as Egypt, Nigeria and Zaire. Mr. Evans said South Africa also placed high priority on establishing a mission in Angola.

Along with increased diplomatic representation, South Africa is enjoying burgeoning trade with the continent and has secured widespread landing and overflying rights.

South African tourists are also being welcomed in more countries in Africa than ever before.

South Africa's "visible" trade with African countries—excluding those in the customs union—rose by 24.7 percent to R5,088-million last year.

The Republic traded with every African country except Equatorial Guinea and Djibouti.

However, Mr. Evans estimates that, when invisible earnings—from transport and electricity supply—are included, total trade with Africa last year amounted to about R10-billion. Visible trade with the Frontline States grew by 13.4 percent.

Trade with the Indian Ocean islands was up 19.6 percent and trade with Madagascar more than doubled following Mr. de Klerk's visit to the island.

South Africa's trade with East Africa increased by 26.5 percent, while that with West and Central Africa was up 23 percent.

In the first three months of this year there were 21 visits to South Africa by representatives of 12 African countries.

Trade delegations from Gabon, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde, Congo-Brazzaville, Morocco and Mauritius visited South Africa in the past year.

And the prospects of South African Airways being able to fly over the continent are now better than ever.

South Africa has concluded agreements on overflying and landing rights with the Ivory Coast, Togo, Sao Tome and Principe, Congo-Brazzaville, Rwanda, Zaire, Kenya, Comores, Madagascar, Reunion, Mauritius, Cape Verde and the Seychelles.

African countries which now grant tourist visas to South Africans include Kenya, Morocco, Egypt, Zaire, Madagascar, Ivory Coast, Mauritius, Comores, Seychelles, Cape Verde and Rwanda.

#### **South African Press Review for 13 May**

MB1305110091

[Editorial Report]

#### **SUNDAY TIMES**

ANC's Ultimatums 'Tactical Weapon'—"The pattern of future negotiations is now clearly established—progress by ultimatum," states the page 20 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 12 May. "demands are made, deadlines set, eleven hour discussions held, issues fudged and then—business as usual." The charitable view of the ANC's use of the ultimatum as a tactical weapon is "to force the government to attend to specific issues and, more important, to rid itself of the political bywoner [sharecropper] image which the government's quick-footedness has inevitably created. If the ANC has forced the government to take tougher measures to control violence...so much the better." The "less charitable view" is that the ANC is using the ultimatums to "delay the negotiating process until it has achieved internal cohesion," to "divert the energies of all parties away from the substance of negotiations to the question of modalities." The danger in this, the editorial points out, is that "flexible conditions" can become "non-negotiable 'demands'" in the hands of "a radicalised and unsophisticated constituency," and a loss of credibility when the leadership is seen to have compromised. Badly pitched demands also present another danger: While the ANC is correct in requesting better police protection for

residents, it undercuts its argument by making the "silly demand" of dismissing two ministers at the same time. The ANC undercuts its own position again when, on the one hand, it demands greater police protection and, on the other, carps about the police thus affecting their ability to maintain law and order. And, finally, the ANC's "notorious inefficiency also hardly assists the government in reaching agreement on prisoner releases and exile returns in time to meet deadlines. Thus far, mercifully, the desire of the main parties to reach a political settlement has kept the negotiations afloat—despite ultimatums and walk-outs. That may not always be," the editorial concludes.

### SUNDAY STAR

**Banning of Weapons Must Be Equitable**—"Nine months of horrifying political carnage in the Transvaal far outweighs any cultural sensitivity which might obstruct a peaceful solution," begins the page 14 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 12 May. Commenting on State President F.W. de Klerk's "growing realisation" on the need to ban "cultural weapons" in the unrest areas, SUNDAY STAR notes that "the disarming process can work only if it is carried out equitably and is seen to be fair." Addressing Inkatha concerns, the editorial says that if Inkatha has "any reason to believe its supporters are being disarmed while ANC [African National Congress] fighters hold superior firepower in hidden arms caches, this could be a formula for even greater disaster." "Inkatha's resistance to surrendering its spears and battle axes might also be based on a real fear that its supporters will be left vulnerable to attack by the ANC which has concealed its weapons more effectively." This "puts the spotlight even more harshly on the ANC's failure to solve problems surrounding its own arsenal of far more lethal firearms, grenades and other modern weapons." While the ANC agreed to suspend the armed struggle, "political violence has instead increased the use of such weapons in ANC battles against Inkatha." "And with the arming of ANC-inspired self-defence units, the problem of escalating firepower is increasing and has not been helped by the ANC Youth League call for members to steal firearms from white homes". The editorial concludes: "...there has to be a balanced reduction or the whole disarmament process could collapse. Any reduction of weapons in the townships is a blessing. But the danger is that it could become a curse if not done fairly and if there is a clear loser and a clear winner."

### THE STAR

**Negotiations Still Face Grave Issues**—Commenting on the ANC-government talks, Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 13 May in its page 8 editorial notes that "last week's threatened crisis over negotiations has been averted, but by no means resolved. Critical days lie ahead as ANC and Government negotiators seek to resolve key issues that were left over from last week's talks." One major issue still outstanding is that of carrying all "traditional" weapons in public. While the government did not give "a great deal away," the ANC

feels that there have been "distinct, if limited gains;" it has "succeeded in forcing the Government to respond to its agenda;" it has "at last persuaded the Government to recognise the gravity of the violence in the townships;" and the government's recognition of "the State's own urgent responsibility for helping to end it." In this sense, the ANC's ultimatum "paid off." While there is now a sense of "greater equality" between the chief negotiating partners, the "danger of breakdown remains. And so does the possibility of further violence in the townships." "South Africa can breathe a little easier for the moment. But there is no cause for complacency. Grave and potentially divisive issues have to be settled before the negotiations train can once again be said to be 'on track'," the editorial concludes.

**Objection Raised to Visit by Chile's Pinochet**—"Anxious as it may be to build up its arms export industry, surely South Africa is not that desperate that it should allow such an unsavoury character as former Chilean President Augusto Pinochet into the country," says Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 13 May in a second editorial on page 8. "During his 17-year-dictatorship countless numbers of critics and opponents were tortured, murdered or simply disappeared. Those were the dark days of entrenched apartheid when Pretoria, eager for freinds and clients, traded with such tyrannies as Paraguay, Iran, Iraq and the former Chilean regime, if one did not have a conscience. But it seems as if old ties remain, with Pinochet, still his country's army chief, due here on a possible arms shopping spree. "Times are changing," concludes THE STAR, "this country is shedding its pariah image and sanctions have been all but lifted. If Pinochet is allowed in, what potential arms client next—Saddam Husayn?"

### BUSINESS DAY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 13 May says in its page 6 editorial that violence comes from three political sources: from Inkatha, the ANC, and the state. "Underlying it, as always, is economic recession and deprivation." The other problems are "hesitant leadership, rising mutual distrust, the determination by Inkatha and the ANC to build up paramilitary forces and an unwillingness to make concessions as the negotiation process approaches." All need to be addressed if we are to move from incipient civil war to peaceful negotiation." The state president should have included spears in his list of banned weapons. Inkatha's Buthelezi "will see a greater loss of face in having his warriors disarmed now that they have seen government back their right to take these 'traditional' weapons to political meetings." In its demands on disarmament, "the ANC is not guiltless... Many of its members are armed, war talk comes too easily to some of its leaders and there is official endorsement of the idea of paramilitary self-defence units." The paper continues that the police have a crucial role in restoring order to ravaged townships. They will have to be demonstrably more effective and impartial, disarming both sides; they need training and a public relations drive, if they are to be seen as friends and

protectors, not oppressors; and they must learn to use minimum force. ANC suspicions that clandestine state agencies are involved in the killings must be raised at the summit on violence between President de Klerk, Buthelezi, and ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela. "That meeting may be delayed by political bargaining over who should convene it. While the politicians haggle, more people die, investors stay away and economic decline continues," says the editorial.

### SOWETAN

Kagiso Violence 'Last Straw'—Reacting to the violence in Kagiso on 12 May in which 25 people were killed, Johannesburg SOWETAN in English in a page 6 editorial. "Last Straw," says of the violence and police statements: "This was too cold-blooded to be accidental. There are sinister elements, similar to the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] killer squads, who are causing as much chaos as they possibly can. They have to be stopped." The editorial says they accept police statements that they escorted the "killer impi" [warrior regiment] back to the hostel to prevent further violence and that "five men in an armoured vehicle could hardly have stopped the slaughter on their own," but notes that such actions will hardly prevent a repetition of this. The police cordoned off the hostel and promised arrests. "The police must do more than that. They must hit that hostel with every resource available, the guilty must be yanked out of their hiding place and hammered with the full force of the law. The police must do this to salvage their reputations and to stamp out this murderous disease of violence." The perpetrators must be "isolated and dealt with by the entire population." "It is imperative that all political leaders get together to address the problem. There is no time to wait for the State President's conference." "All South Africans should now stand together to wipe out this cancer," the editorial ends.

### BEELD

'Lust for Power' at Root of Unrest—"The lust for power is at the root of the latest unrest," notes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 7 May. "The African National Congress is floundering like never since its unbanning, and Inkatha dares not allow itself to be neutralized by the ANC's new self-defense units. In the meantime, there are now apparently groups which believe they alone can become the rulers—a fatal mistake in a country full of group suspicion. The solution is not a magic formula. The three main groups will have to moderate their demands, resist temptation, bear in mind the fears, discipline members...and talk! talk! talk! Perhaps it would help if the leaders try to find one another in public, away from the rhetoric of the public platforms. The choice is either that, or threatening civil war."

Detention Without Trial on Way Out—"South Africa has a sad history regarding the curse of detention without trial," notes an editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 8 May. "Now a new generation of rulers have started shedding this undemocratic weapon in the state's arsenal of laws, including the softening of the Internal Security Act. We would have preferred that detention without trial be abolished totally, but apparently this is, according to the government, not possible. Nevertheless, it is comforting that the period of detention is being limited to 14 days, and that a judge must decide on continued detention." "The government deserves praise for pushing through the amendment to the Internal Security Act despite the tremendous pressure the reform process is undergoing at present. Those in this country who choose conflict above reconciliation will dismiss it as too little too late, or even as a foolish step. Sensible people, however, will recognize it as an important event on the path of democratization."

### DIE BURGER

Threats, Ultimatums Scare Off Investment—"By issuing his threat last weekend that the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] would deploy 250,000 warriors countrywide if the African National Congress did not honor their joint peace agreement in seven days, the IFP Central Committee member certainly contributed nothing toward defusing the explosive situation in the black community," says a page 14 editorial in Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 7 May. "It is high time that Inkatha thinks seriously about carrying so-called cultural weapons by its members in public." "Even the ANC ought to rethink some of its actions and statements if it is serious about ending the violence." "Threats and ultimatums and increasing violence do not create an economic situation that will attract the vital foreign investments that would benefit all South Africans. It is in the interests of all concerned to examine anew the state president's invitation to a conference on violence."

### TRANSVALER

ANC Must Make a Choice—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 7 May declares in a page 8 editorial: "Among the black community the tide is turning more strongly against the African National Congress. Chris Hani and Winnie Mandela's war talk and the unnecessary mass demonstrations which usually end in violence can only suit the communist snake within the ANC, but the opposition this breeds in Inkatha in particular and millions of moderates is increasing. Resentment within the 'silent majority' referred to by the state president last week is rising by the day." "In such circumstances the ANC is now faced with two choices: continue trying to erase Inkatha and blame the government for everything; or forget about the revolutionary grasp for power and try, together with others, to end the violence."

## Angola

### MPLA Reportedly Steps Up Military Actions

MB1105195791 (Clandestine) KUP in English  
to Southern and Central Africa 1910 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Jamba, Saturday, May 11—The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] regime has stepped up its military operations against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]-held positions in nine Angolan provinces over the past few days, according to military sources in Jamba.

The military sources told the UNITA news agency, KUP, today that since the initialing of the peace agreement in Portugal on May 1, the Luanda authorities have stepped up aerial and artillery bombardments against UNITA positions, including civilian settlements in different parts of the country.

The main thrust of the MPLA military operations against UNITA are the provinces of Bie, Moxico, Uige, Huambo, Huila, Malange, Cuando Cubango and Lunda, the sources say.

In some of the indiscriminate bombardments carried out by the MPLA forces, entire villages have been wiped out, they add.

The sources say the MPLA's Fifth Brigade has been deployed at Muxixi, in the Malange Province, to attack UNITA positions while the Third Battalion is currently engaged in offensive military operations against UNITA in the Chitembo area of Bie Province.

The military sources say MPLA forces have been attacking UNITA positions at Kikela in the southern Huila Province.

Large reinforcements of MPLA troops and equipment are said to be descending from the diamond-rich north-eastern Lunda Province on their way to Luena from where they hope to take the UNITA-held positions of Salenu, Munhango and Cuemba.

### \* New Political Parties Face Uncertain Future

91AF0997B Lisbon O INDEPENDENTE in Portuguese  
5 Apr 91 p 22

[Article by Jorge Araujo]

[Text] The new Angolan political parties did not wait for a blessing from the People's Assembly to start up, and now they can be counted on the fingers of both hands. And because of their multiplication, much of the strength of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is disappearing.

In Angola, the MPLA-PT [Workers Party] and UNITA, the two leading performers on the country's political scene, now have company. The fact is that, every day,

new political forces are appearing, determined to participate in the distribution of the electoral pie. First clandestinely, and now, with the passage of the Law on Parties, more overtly, they are putting their men on a chessboard that is already quite complicated in itself.

These newcomers to Angolan political activity have almost all drunk from the same spring: the Angolan Civic Association (ACA). And they seem to have one major goal, in particular: to force Joaquim Pinto de Andrade to emerge from his usual reticence and decidedly enter the race for the presidency of the Republic.

The problem is that Pinto de Andrade "is still sitting pretty," observing the activity revolving about his image from the height of his porch, overlooking Luanda Bay. This situation is causing serious headaches for his supporters who, nevertheless, have not lost patience. They claim that, despite everything, there is still a long way to go. Furthermore, "creating a presidential candidate is something that takes but a few months," they claim. To confirm their theory, they cite the example of Cape Verde and Antonio Mascarenhas Monteiro who, in less than a year, headed a candidacy that swept the most prestigious figure in the PAICV [African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde] from power.

Despite his indecision, the one who is regarded as the most serious competitor of Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi in future presidential elections is still the talk of the town. And the latest episode giving it something to talk about was his refusal to join the Council of the Republic, an organ without power linked so closely to the current resident of Futungo de Belas. To explain his refusal, Pinto de Andrade mentions a single party organ with "an exaggerated influence in organizations implicated with the regime."

Nevertheless, the ACA's man is not bothered by the criticism. Without wasting time, he has come up with a suggestion for the creation of a Council of National Reconciliation, with deliberative power, consisting of representatives from all walks of Angolan political life. His goal could not be more clear: to make the "transition period take place with a minimum of upsets."

### The Angolan Mushrooms

They are growing like mushrooms. In all, there are nearly 12, but the "staffs" of some of them are often limited to the president. They are said to have little chance of running in the legislative elections with weapons equal to those of the MPLA and UNITA, and for this very reason, to be concentrating all their forces on the presidential elections. They are the new Angolan political parties that the atmosphere of political openness currently prevailing in Luanda has put in the limelight.

In principle, all are social democratic. This is what all sides boast of. Therefore, until the electoral battle dots its i's in terms of programs, their leaders are the luminaries of the groups.



Ranking first among these newborns is the Angolan Democratic Party (PDA), headed by Alberto Neto, brother of the controversial former Angolan ambassador to London, who did not spare Mario Soares any criticism. The PDA is considered the unarmed opposition party with the best entrenchment in the country. For this very reason it is said to already have a considerable advantage over the other small parties that are just now beginning to set up camp.

Alberto Neto, its leader, is far from being a "nobody" in Angolan politics. He has great experience, and is said, for example, to be close to Active Revolt, an internal movement within the MPLA headed by Mario Pinto de Andrade. Yet Neto did not sign the document "of the 19."

Nevertheless, his official biography has evoked some controversy, especially the part indicating him as president of a certain Association of African Jurists that is apparently nonexistent.

Another prominent figure in this phase of small party proliferation is Campos Neto, whose name appears behind more than one political group. This holds true of the Party for Democratic and Humanist Alliance of Angola, and the Popular Alliance Party. Campos Neto is another controversial figure. The fact is that his "sudden amassment of wealth" has evoked envy and nurtured many doubts. Reason: There are some who wonder how a man who joined the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] poor in 1974 became a "model of a successful industrialist."

Also to be taken into consideration during this new phase of political activity in that former Portuguese territory are the names of two ex-ACA members. They are Nelson Pestana Bonavena and Euclides Pinto. Their party, the Front for Democracy, will not be equipped to take part in future legislative elections. In the case of the presidential elections, however, the situation is different, because its leaders assume the status of a kind of piano carrier for Joaquim Pinto de Andrade.

Finally, a word about a party which selected initials that appear to be giving it luck: PRD [Democratic Renewal Party]. Thus, at a time when Eanes' party is taking its last breath, it is being revived in Angola under the leadership of an ex-political commissioner of the FAPLA, Major Baje. It is still too soon to guess what the future holds for it. But if it has the tough hide of its founder, who survived the Nito Alves trial by fleeing to Northern Angola, it will certainly have a brighter future than its Portuguese counterpart.

### The Tragedy of Being Small

For these small parties, the future will unquestionably be a tough nut to crack; and all the more so because their elder brothers, that is, the MPLA and UNITA, will do nothing to make their lives easier. For the present, their major problem involves legalization. In fact, according

to the Law on Parties passed last week with amendments, in order to be registered each new party will have to submit 3,000 signatures: "at least 150 in each of 14 of the 18 provinces comprising the country."

It is here that the tight spot occurs. In fact, while the procurement of those signatures in the large urban centers seems easy, the same cannot be said of the zones controlled by the gentlemen involved in the war. Result: A law intended to prevent the establishment of parties of a local or regional nature ends up serving as a veritable restraint on forces.

The situation is serious, and all the more so because the new parties have given no signs of desiring to combine forces. This fact ultimately plays into the hands of the MPLA and UNITA, depriving the PDA's and company of maneuvering room. For this reason, there are many good people in Luanda who think that, instead of a proliferation of small parties, the ideal solution would require a third force. Such a force would not be a political party, but rather a combination of all the unarmed parties.

If this solution were adopted, it is obvious that difficult times would be in store for the two enemy parties on the Angolan scene. The newcomers to the country's political activity would at least have the great merit of not having bloodstained hands. This argument is extremely valuable in a country devastated by civil war for 15 years.

### \* Union Criticizes Government Action Program

91AF0989C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 2 Apr 91 p 2

[Article by Jose Ribeiro]

[Text] During the week, the government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos more or less countered criticisms of its Action Program that had been made by Peoples Assembly deputies and leaders of the Single Central Union.

After passing the proposed National Plan and the General State Budget (OGE), the most austere ever, through the trial by fire of the deputies in Parliament, last Friday the Executive addressed the criticisms of the union leaders.

In Parliament, the drastic reduction in expenses detailed in the OGE pleased neither the deputies nor officials in the affected areas, who see their responsibilities increasing and the money decreasing.

The government, however, defended the budget and justified the enormous cuts by citing the fact that the country's productive sector is paralyzed, with a parallel economy that escapes taxation, and the State, burdened with a heavy apparatus, still having to support company business losses and subsidized prices.

Despite everything, the understanding between the government and the deputies was achieved by promising the

leaders that the social sectors would receive special treatment. With the National Plan and the OGE approved, with amendments that did not alter the basic philosophy, the government won the battle in Parliament.

In a second political confrontation, the government met Friday in the Futungo de Belas with National Workers Union (UNTA) leaders.

The union members, armed with very "constructive" attitudes, warned the government about aggravating the outbreaks of strikes, shutdowns, and conflicts between workers and employers, because of the salaries in arrears, the anarchic firings, and the lack of a coherent employment policy.

In its debate with the government, UNTA only obtained a revocation of the decision on the excess labor force, which was adopted in September 1990, and the establishment of a joint working group to resolve the problems associated with the payment of salaries in arrears.

The battle with the union leaders did not even succeed in "shaking" the foundations of the government's Action Program, with the government arguing that the two sides' analyses were in agreement and that some of UNTA's proposals had already been adopted by measures already approved or in preparation.

According to government officials, the revocation of the statements involving the firings was already a government goal. The working group on salaries in arrears, to be coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and comprised of UNTA, the Ministry of Labor and the National Bank of Angola, will be no more than a mere "mechanism" of linkage between the two sides, which will facilitate even government activities.

Between the battle with the deputies and the one with the union leaders, the government also succeeded on Thursday in getting approved a program of the Luanda Provincial Commission that will dedicate large sums this year to the green belt, public works, and health.

The program traces the priority objectives that the new leadership team in the province, headed by Provincial Commissar Kundi Payama, should achieve by the end of the year, and specifies the projects for each one of the nine (9) municipalities in the capital, among them the construction of 1,000 houses.

All this occurred simultaneously with the approval in the Peoples Assembly of the bases for political pluralism, and at a time when the government is preparing for another round of talks with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], to end the war and open a new phase in the life of the country.

In this phase, the political battles were still with the government's traditional adversaries, but the manner in which the government presented itself in defending its program and how it partially overcame the criticisms,

already permits observers to measure the executive's capacity to confront the next challenges.

#### \* Peasant Union Criticizes Prices, Privatization

91AF0990B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 2 Apr 91 p 2

[Text] National Angolan Peasants Union (UNACA) Secretary General Santana Andre "Petrof" Pitra said in Luanda that the food production problem will not be immediately resolved by setting up some entrepreneurs in the countryside.

"That is a lack of sensitivity on the part of some people who wish to establish entrepreneurs in the countryside, transforming associations and cooperatives into private enterprises and the members of the same into salaried workers," he stated.

"Petrof" spoke at the closing session of the first National Methodological Meeting of the UNACA's Departments of Organization and Economic and Social Development.

He recalled that during the colonial period more than 80 percent of food production was from the peasant sector and family farms.

"We are aiming for multifaceted development of the countryside and peasants, despite the primary objective being production to ensure self-sufficiency in food and raw materials for domestic industry, and consequently a reduction in imports," he added.

"Petrof" also said that the productive capabilities of Angolan peasants is necessarily dependent upon the supply of technical materials and marketing resources in the field.

In turn, on Monday in Ndalatando UNACA Kwanza-Norte Provincial Secretary Joao Miguel supported the proposal to revise the prices of farm products.

Joao Miguel, who spoke to ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency], believes the officially set prices of farm goods to be "low," adding that this discourages farmers from engaging in production.

According to the provincial secretary, the peasants argue that the current prices for the products should be increased by some 50 percent to compensate for the cost of living.

"The disequilibrium between the cost of work and the income received by the peasants upon selling their goods means that they produce only for their own subsistence and not for sale," he said.

As an example, he stated that "an imported blanket of poor quality costs 4,000 new kwanzas, while the price of a sack of "crueira" is 1,100 new kwanzas. The farmer has to sell four sacks to purchase the blanket."

He also added that field activities have weak technical-material support, shortages of essential goods, inadequate marketing systems, and inadequate medical assistance.

Among UNACA's achievements in 1990 in the province, our source directed our attention to the new awareness among the peasants of this organization, the channeling of support from other organizations into rural areas, and the orientation of the assemblies responsible for fiscal year balances.

#### \* Armed Forces Logistics School Described

91AF0990A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 2 Apr 91 p 2

[Article by Adelino Paim]

[Text] The training of cadres is extremely important for the development of any country. Angola is no exception to the rule. A teaching establishment for practically every field has become a reality. In the Armed Forces, the logistics branch is represented by the Francisco Ngombe Commanding Officers School.

Located on Deolinda Rodrigues Avenue in Luanda, the school has capacity for more than 100 students in each class. Since its founding in 1976 it has always trained sergeants, but in 1988, in conformance with a Ministry of Defense directive, it also began to train logistics officers.

Accompanied by logistics specialist and school Director Captain Henrique Guerra Pires, our reporting team visited the facility at length and observed its impeccable organization, discipline, and work efficiency.

At that time, we witnessed some theoretical and practical classes involving second-year officers from the various specialties of logistics, including clothing, transport, food, fuel and oil, SAMM [Standard Automated Material Management System] and general logistics, who will probably complete their course of study next August. Another course the school offers is recycling, with officers attending from various military units and which will be completed next month.

One must have attained at least the 8th level of education to be able to attend. During our visit, we were informed that the students' level of assimilation is satisfactory, as there had been success in the completion of their activities.

The difficulty facing the facility at this time is the lack of potable water. On that issue, Captain Henrique Guerra Pires said, "We did some checking with the Luanda Water Supply Company, but we have yet to receive a response. There is little water arriving here, and sometimes there is none. We depend solely on a cistern to carry the precious liquid from the Kikuxi and Kifangondo facilities.

"That being the case, with a logistics school the problem only affects part of the practical classes, and thanks to

the administration's efforts and efficiency we are able to resolve some of those difficulties."

As the director informed us, at the end of each term, the school's faculty evaluates each student, monitoring their individual progress, and disciplinary and academic behavior in accordance with the program conceived by the cadres organization of the supervisory administration, which then distributes assignments according to the responsibilities and vacancies existing among the various units of the armed forces.

With respect to the support the school receives, Captain Guerra added, "We have obtained the timely support of the Logistics Administration. Through methodological routes, we are subordinate to the Administration of Military Teaching Establishments, and we are also directly subordinate to the Ministry of Defense."

As an Army officer, what is his greatest concern at this time?

"What most concerns me at this time is attaining peace, because that constitutes a fundamental element for the development of the country, and I hope it will soon be established in our country. I also hope that the agreements that have been signed are truly carried out. I am optimistic and hope for peace. That is my greatest concern at this time."

Looking forward to the near future, the Ngombe School Director emphasized that for the future, three-year intermediate-level logistics courses are anticipated, through programs, contracts, and agreements that will be signed with the Ministry of Education.

#### Supply of Technical Materials

The supply of technical materials is satisfactory. The organizations responsible have regularly supplied what has been necessary. In this respect, the school has received normal supplies of food, clothing, fuel, oil, and technical resources, through the supervisory administration. Simultaneously, the school itself plans to rehabilitate an agricultural unit.

#### \* Thousands Celebrate Catholic Church Founding

91AF0990C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 3 Apr 91 p 2

[Text] When on 29 April of the faraway year of 1482 the banner of Saint George was raised on the left bank of the Zaire River and in the following year four Angolans were baptized, being the first Christians ever in the history of Angola; when on 29 March the first missionaries arrived in Soyo to baptize Mani-Soyo, Prince of Soyo, on 3 April, another page in the history of Angola began to be written, with the presence of the Catholic Church.



Today more than 4,000 believers are commemorating the beginning of the evangelization of Angola, the culmination of which will occur next October with the realization of the "Big Party," an event that Catholics want the entire Angolan population to experience.

To celebrate this 500th anniversary of evangelization, the CEAST (Episcopal Conference of Angola and Sao Tome) celebration commission has planned a pilgrimage to Soyo on the 7th, since as it is said in Biblical language, pilgrimages are linked to the history of evangelization, and express the desire to visit some place where a historic event occurred. The history of the Biblical people is the history of an entire people in permanent pilgrimage, on the road to the new land and the new heaven....

Yesterday, in conversation with celebration commission member Father Luis Conjimbo, we were told that some 10,000 people will travel to the site where the eucharistic celebration will take place, in an act that will include the presence of Cardinal Dom Alexandre do Nascimento, who is in Rome to participate in a meeting with the Pope.

According to that priest, participants in the pilgrimage will include bishops, archbishops, priests, and believers from across the country. The commission has also invited individuals from the government and even from other churches recognized by the State, as well as RTP [Radio-Television Portugal] to cover the event.

"Our intention in this phase is to invite only Angolan individuals and organizations, since we are marking the beginning of the celebrations. Next October, when we celebrate the "Big Party," then yes, we intend to invite foreign individuals and organizations, who directly or indirectly were involved in the evangelization of Angola," that ecclesiastic said.

Contrary to what was planned, the pilgrims and individuals from Luanda will not leave for Soyo by boat, since Sonangol [National Angolan Fuel Company] has committed itself to supporting and sponsoring that event.

A procession is planned from that city to Ilha do Padrao on the 6th, with the erection of a cross scheduled, as well as a eucharistic celebration evoking the first mass celebrated on Angolan territory, as well as a joint celebration with the inhabitants of the island, the pilgrims, and official organizations.

#### \* Cultural Agreement Signed With USSR

91AF0989A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 2 Apr 91 p 3

[Text] A cooperation agreement between the Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity with Nations (LAASP), and the Union of Soviet Associations of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (UASARCPE) has been signed in Luanda.

Signing the agreement were the presidents of LAASP and UASARCPE, respectively Coelho da Cruz and Valentina Tereskova, the latter of whom has been in Angola since last Friday at the invitation of LAASP.

The agreement aims at strengthening and developing cultural and friendship ties between the Soviet and Angolan peoples.

In this context, both sides will work for public opinion in the USSR and Angola to become aware of the life, history, economy, foreign policies, and culture of each other's country.

In Angola, Valentina Tereskova, the first woman cosmonaut in the world, will be received by Party Secretary for Foreign Relations Afonso "Mbinda" Van-Dunem, and by Party Secretary for Organization Bornito de Sousa.

### Mauritius

#### \* PT Affirms Lack of Confidence in SMF

91AF1003B Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
26 Apr 91 p 12

[Article by Jean-Max Baya: "The PT Affirms Its Lack of Confidence in the SMF (Special Mobile Force)"; first paragraph is LE MAURICIEN introduction]

[Text] The PT (Labor Party) made another attempt yesterday, during a meeting held in Saint Denis Street in Port Louis, to justify Dr. Navin Ramgoolam's remarks about the presence of foreign observers in Mauritius to ensure that the next elections are properly conducted. It was Mr. Anil Gayan, the MSM's (Mauritius Socialist Movement) former minister of foreign affairs, who stepped forward to defend the PT leader, declaring that the opposition did not have confidence in Commander Dayal, whose men are responsible for guarding the ballot boxes when the polls close.

Sir Satcam Boolell did not attend yesterday's meeting. According to Mr. Paul Cheong Leung, who chaired it, Mr. Boolell was ill. Dr. Dinesh Ramjuttun, who was present, was unable to speak due to a sore throat. The two PT leaders were apparently the victims of the bad weather that prevailed during the meeting of the night before in Bel Air.

So there were few speakers at yesterday's meeting, where Mrs. Marie France Roussety criticized what she called the about-faces of the MMM (Mauritian Militant Movement). She called the movement on the carpet for their current justification of the Americans' presence in Diego Garcia and for accepting the opening of a South African trade mission in Mauritius after having been vocal supporters of the anti-apartheid struggle.

Mr. Anil Gayan denounced the conditions under which the alliance between the MSM and the MMM was concluded, reminding his audience in passing of the acerbic criticisms of Mr. Paul Berenger made by Sir

Anerood Jugnauth after the breakup of 1983. Mr. Gayan criticized SAJ (Sir Anerood Jugnauth) for defending the capitalists, who return the favor in full by replenishing the war chests of the MSM. The speaker also mentioned the dual nationality of the minister Michael Glover who, he said, could find himself in an awkward situation if there were ever a conflict between the French and Mauritian Governments. He backed Dr. Navin Ramgoolam's proposal to use identity cards during the next general elections, then brought up the opposition's lack of confidence in Commander Dayal.

Mr. Razack Peeroo attempted to draw a parallel between the governing styles of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam and Sir Anerood Jugnauth. Speaking of the arrest of Sir Gaetan Duval, he mentioned information possessed by the opposition indicating that the government had recently contemplated having Dr. Navin Ramgoolam arrested on his return to Mauritius, for an alleged infraction the latter supposedly committed in the past.

Mr. Kailash Purryag also criticized the MMM for changing its language on the matter of Diego Garcia and the South African trade mission. According to Mr. Purryag, the MMM has discredited itself by its guilty silence about certain scandals that are tarnishing the government's image. As proof, he cited the fact that central union organization, the FPU [Federation of Progressive Unions], has withdrawn its support for the party.

## Mozambique

### Renamo Delegation Said Blocking Talks Progress

MB1405112991 Maputo Radio Maputo in English  
1100 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] The Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] delegation at the talks with the Mozambican Government in Rome has continued to block progress in the negotiations for peace in Mozambique. Yesterday, the chief negotiators of both sides met face-to-face to try and break the deadlock. Renamo's Raul Domingos raised new demands for the agenda to deal with the abolition of the Mozambican security service and the abolition of private armies. Earlier, Renamo had agreed that these points should be covered on the agenda as questions of the organization of state security and the program of irregular armed groups.

The latest Renamo demands came after the bandit group on Friday had demanded the inclusion of more points on the agenda. Renamo said it wanted the talks to cover the release of political prisoners, the return of Mozambican refugees from neighboring countries, and any other ("business"). The demand to include these three extra points surprised the government delegation and the mediators. Sources close to the talks said the government delegation's position is that if the political prisoners are

to be discussed, then prisoners held by both sides should be considered and refugees can only return in the context of an end to the war.

### \* Reported Renamo Takeover of Angoche Denied

91AF0949B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
3 Apr 91 p 3

[First paragraph is NOTICIAS introduction]

[Text] News reports originating in the West and saying that the Angoche District of Nampula Province has been under the control of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] since 21 March of this year are simply false, as NOTICIAS reporters discovered on the spot last Friday. Life in Angoche is continuing as usual, with people engaging in their normal duties in the social, political, and economic fields.

Early last week, the radio station Voice of America reported that Renamo's armed bandits had seized the Angoche District, where, according to that same station, Renamo had been involved since 21 March in an operation to unload war materiel for the zone.

That news report was persistently repeated by the Western mass media, and it went even further by stating that in the fighting to take Angoche, Renamo had killed or captured a captain of the Mozambique Armed Forces known as "Machaieie," a native of Gaza Province in southern Mozambique. Over the next few days, there were also news reports concerning the possible death in combat of a certain Jorge Abdala who, according to the sources quoted by the Voice of America, was a field officer in the Mozambican Army.

The death of that officer who, according to the source, was a lieutenant colonel, supposedly occurred in Liupo, the administrative center of Angoche's neighboring Mogincual District.

Arriving in Angoche, our reporters contacted individuals in various occupations as well as anonymous citizens whom they spoke to in the streets of that attractive coastal town.

The first person we talked to was the deputy administrator of the district, Carlos Abudo Momade, who said that nothing abnormal had happened in the life of Angoche during the previous few months and that the inhabitants had been pursuing their activities in agriculture, fishing, and trade as usual. He said: "We are surprised in particular by the news that Angoche has been in the hands of Renamo since 21 March, and at the same time, a feeling of uneasiness, distrust, and ridiculousness has been created."

Carlos Momade also said that the latest attacks by Renamo, while not amounting to much, had occurred two months before March in the administrative posts of

Namaponda and Namitoria, both of which are located 45 kilometers from the administrative center of the Angoche District.

Activity was at a standstill for a time, not for reasons related to security, but because the district was experiencing a shortage of fuel that had caused a few industrial units to shut down. But the problem was overcome with the arrival in that town's port of two ships carrying fuel.

For example, the cashew hulling plant is in full operation, all the more since the shortage of raw material which it had been experiencing was also solved by the purchase of 2,000 metric tons of cashews during the current marketing campaign for that strategic export product.

#### Not a Teacher Was Missing

Abacar Omar and Fernando Manuel are students at the Angoche secondary school. Our reporters talked to them as they were returning from their classes. We wanted to hear from them what the real situation in the town was. They answered us with a touch of irony: "From 21-27 March it happens that we were studying so well that not one teacher was absent from the school, and because of that we had all our classes. Would that be possible with Renamo here?" one of them asked.

That same attitude was expressed by a group of Muslims returning from the mosque. They said the news reports concerning Angoche were very false. "A big sin during the month of Ramadan," said Agimo Abdul disapprovingly.

So on that Friday, 29 March, Angoche was so calm that there was even a certain amount of monotony, which we learned later was due to the fact that besides being a fast day for Muslims—which most of Angoche's residents are—that day was also Good Friday for the Christians.

#### Liupo

On the return trip to Nampula, and at the request of the team of reporters, our small plane flew at low altitude over the town of Liupo, where an attack by the bandits had in fact taken place on 13 March. During that raid, the bandits had burned a few houses in the vicinity.

That attack, which was considered nothing out of the ordinary, had not resulted in the capture of that administrative center as reported, since we learned even in Angoche that on the day after the attack, a medical team including Doctors Without Frontiers had arrived there and found the houses still in flames following the retreat by the armed bandits.

We could see, even though our view was from the air, that the houses in the vicinity had been burned, but life had already returned to normal, and people were moving about without any concern. After 20 minutes of flight, we could see vehicles moving in both directions—a sign

that the moments through which Angoche and Mogincual had passed are among those situations considered normal in this country at war.

#### \* Official Reveals Nampula Unemployment Figures

91AF0949C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
26 Mar 91 p 3

[Text] Over 4,000 individuals registered with the labor resource section of the Provincial Directorate of Labor are still waiting to be assigned to production units in that part of the country. The educational level of the applicants ranges from the fourth to the ninth grade, and their assignment to the productive process is being made difficult by the scarcity of jobs currently available in the labor market.

Amandio Caetano, head of the Department of Labor Resources in the Provincial Directorate of Labor in Nampula, has told our reporters that the supply of manpower is tending to increase, while the opposite is occurring as far as the supply of jobs is concerned.

Our source said that last year, a total of 3,595 individuals applied for placement either in state-owned, private, or individually owned enterprises or in other types of gainful employment. But the employing organizations announced only 917 job openings. Of those registered, only 772 individuals managed to be placed in jobs.

In comparative terms, 1990 saw the number of job applicants increase by 6.5 percent over the previous year (3,595 applicants compared to 3,373 in 1989). It is important to note, however, that while more unemployed individuals registered last year, the previous year was one in which more applicants were placed in jobs, since it was possible to fill 1,062 of the 1,262 positions made available by the employing organizations.

In a different connection, our source noted that although the firms generally request personnel with a basic education (ninth grade), it is not easy to find jobs for applicants in that group, especially those who followed a general course of study, since employers always ask for individuals with specific occupational experience and with a minimum of three years' experience in their occupation.

In the case of applicants who have completed their basic education in the technical-vocational field (bookkeepers, coil winders, electricians, or assemblers), the situation is better. They enjoy some advantage in terms of employer preference.

The situation with job offers from the labor market is tending to become more complicated because that market has recently been requiring and only asking for graduates of the 11th grade or holders of a bachelor's degree or a licentiate.

Another group of job applicants currently in a desperate situation is that consisting of Mozambicans back from

the extinct German Democratic Republic, although they, for unspecified reasons, do not usually apply at the state employment offices, preferring as a rule to knock on the doors of employers individually.

Nampula Province currently has three centers for job applicants. Besides the Provincial Directorate of Labor itself, there are employment centers at the district directorates in Nacala and Angoche.

With the taking effect of Law No. 9/89 dated 3 June 1989, which abolished the Directorate of Labor's exclusive right to assign citizens to jobs, it became possible for each person to seek employment from the employing organizations individually, and in that case, the Provincial Directorate of Labor is responsible only for officially registering the applicant's placement.

But implementation of that legislation in Nampula Province did not begin until April 1990 due to problems related to organization.

## Namibia

### \* Job Cutbacks Caused by Uranium Sales Slump

91AF1023A Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA  
in English 19 Mar 91 pp 1, 2

[Text] Cutbacks which will result in R60 [rands] million less revenue for the Namibian government from taxation were announced yesterday afternoon by the Managing Director of Rossing Uranium, Dr. Michael Bates.

Dr. Bates said these cutbacks would mean that about 200 staff members at the Rossing mine would become redundant, as well as a comparable number at the head office and other Rossing operations in Namibia.

The loss for the Namibian economy would be considerably in excess of the R60 million tax loss for the government, as all those businesses offering services to Rossing Uranium would inevitably also be affected by the cutback in production at the mine.

Dr. Bates said that production at the mine was to be reduced from the current level of 4,100 short tons per year to 3,250 short tons per year. This reduction would take effect on 1 April, thus the total production for 1991 would be about 3,500 tons.

With the cutback in production, the open pit would be affected the most. The open pit would, from 1 April work 24 hours a day for five days per week, which would make about 200 employees redundant.

Dr. Bates said that those employees in excess of requirement would be offered alternative jobs in other divisions of the mine. Any employee who was asked to move to another job but who was not prepared to do so would be offered a redundancy package. He emphasised that the terms of this package were at present being negotiated

with the Mineworkers Union, who were sympathetic to the position in which Rossing found itself.

Dr. Bates said that an undertaking had been given to employees that there would be no involuntary redundancies in 1991, other than in the circumstances mentioned, unless there was a further serious deterioration in the company's trading position.

Present planning was for the mine to work at reduced production for about three years and then to increase production in a series of steps to return to eventual full production.

However, Dr. Bates admitted that this would depend on whether estimates regarding the amount of uranium stockpiled in the Eastern Block and now becoming available on western markets were accurate. If there was more uranium available in the Eastern Block than had been estimated, Rossing could be in far more serious trouble than was believed to be the case at present.

Dr. Bates also said that the government, which was a shareholder in Rossing Uranium, had been informed of the situation during a board meeting on Friday. The decision to reduce production has been accepted with "disappointment and resignation," he said.

With regard to the decrease in production, Dr. Bates explained that the decision had been necessitated by a reduction in sales, caused firstly by the international trade sanctions which were applied to Namibia before independence and, secondly, by the current oversupply of uranium in the world market. While subjected to sanctions, Rossing was unable to retain a satisfactory foothold in the uranium market. Since Namibia's independence, Rossing has been treated by the market virtually as a new supplier; because of this there has been little opportunity to secure new business.

While short term prospects are poor, in the longer term Rossing management is optimistic, said Dr. Bates. A major uranium sales contract with a French company will come into operation in 1995. It is also felt that by the second half of the 90's numerous new sales opportunities will have emerged for the company, he said.

However, the influence of the Eastern Block on the Uranium market remained a largely unknown factor which could change the situation in the future, Dr. Bates added.

### \* Petroleum Exploration, Taxation Bill Passed

91AF1023B Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA  
in English 8 Mar 91 p 3

[Text] The Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Bill and Petroleum Taxation Bill were passed in the National Assembly yesterday.

The two Bills provide for reconnaissance, exploration, production and exercise of control over petroleum, as



well as for the levying and collection of additional profit tax in respect of certain incomes from operations relating to petroleum production.

The first Bill made provision for the establishment of the National Petroleum Corporation of Namibia, which DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] Chairman Dirk Mudge said should not interfere with the functions of private companies in this field.

#### \* Cuba Sends Doctors, Therapists, Pharmacists

91AF1023C Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA  
in English 8 Mar 91 p 1

[Text] President Sam Nujoma returned to Namibia yesterday from a state visit to Cuba, accompanied by 23 medical practitioners from that country.

A number of ministers and senior government officials also returned with President Nujoma.

During his six-day visit, Mr. Nujoma decorated a number of Cuban soldiers who lent logistical support to Swapo [South-West African People's Organization] in Angola during the war. He also inaugurated the site for Namibia's future embassy in Havana.

With regard to Walvis Bay and Namibia's claim to the enclave and the islands off the country's coast, Mr Nujoma said "Walvis Bay was and continues to be an integral part of the Republic of Namibia. We will soon negotiate with the South African government. It is an incomplete decolonisation process—South Africa must hand over Walvis Bay and the islands...that's an uncompromising position."

Regarding a recent incident when Angolan planes bombed Namibian territory while pursuing rebels from

Unita [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], Mr. Nujoma said, "It was a navigational error of the pilots."

He said Namibia had received a letter from Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos and the two countries were negotiating to avoid similar mistakes. "The Namibian forces are not involved in that internal conflict in Angola," Mr Nujoma said.

Regarding the medical team from Cuba, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Solomon Amadhila said they are part of a group of 14 others who arrived from Cuba earlier. He explained that the arrival of the group is a fulfillment of the Cuban's government's pledge during the New York donor's conference.

Amadhila said the group consists of five pharmacists, three occupational therapists, one radiographer and 14 doctors. They will be deployed all over the country on a contractual basis.

### Zambia

#### PLO's 'Arafat Attends Frontline Summit 10 May

MB1005200891 Dakar PANA in French 1736 GMT  
10 May 91

[Text] Lusaka, 10 May (ZANA/PANA)—Mr. Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), arrived in Lusaka, Zambia, Friday [10 May] afternoon to take part in a one-day Frontline States summit. The PLO chairman is the first leader to arrive for the meeting which will discuss the bloody violence between the Inkatha movement and the ANC [African National Congress] which has already claimed many lives in South Africa. Mr. 'Arafat, heading a seven-man delegation, was welcomed on arrival at Lusaka International Airport by Zambian Head of State Mr. Kenneth Kaunda who is also chairman of the Frontline heads of state.

## Burkina Faso

### Cabinet Sets Date for Constitutional Referendum

AB0905213691 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 8 May 91

[Excerpts] The Cabinet met today, Wednesday, 8 May 1991, under the chairmanship of Comrade Roch Christian Marc Kabore, minister of state. [passage omitted] Concerning the Ministry of Territorial Administration, a report was made on the preparations for the constitutional referendum. In this connection, the Cabinet adopted two decrees concerning the opening of the 2 June constitutional referendum campaign and the summoning of the electorate. According to these decrees, the campaign will begin on Sunday, 12 May, at 0000, and end on Saturday, 1 June, at 0000. As for the electorate, it will be summoned on 2 June between 0700 and 1700 to make its decision by referendum on the draft constitution.

The Cabinet also approved the joint decision from the Ministries of Territorial Administration, Information, and Culture, and Justice on modalities for access by political parties to state media within the framework of this campaign. [passage omitted]

## Ghana

### Government on Universal Suffrage, Elections

AB1005185291 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 10 May 91

[Text] A law establishing a consultative assembly in the country will be published next week and the assembly will begin its deliberations in July this year. This is contained in a government statement issued today on the National Commission for Democracy's [NCD] report on evolving a true democracy.

The NCD report was presented to the government last March. The statement said the government accepts the various views expressed in the report as the embodiment of the aspirations of Ghanaians on the future constitutional order and will accordingly submit the report of the consultative assembly as one of the major source documents for its deliberations.

The government will formulate constitutional proposals to place before the consultative assembly which will reflect all concerns that have been articulated in the report. Accordingly, the government has decided to set up a committee made up of constitutional experts which will begin to formulate these proposals. The committee will be under the chairmanship of Dr. S.K.B. Asante, a former solicitor general and currently the director of the UN Center for Transnational Cooperations.

The services of the committee will also be available to the consultative assembly. The government statement said the constitutional proposals will make provision for

freedom of association, including the formation of political parties. There will also be provision for independent candidates.

The constitutional proposals will make provision for an executive president to be elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage. Provision will also be made for a prime minister who must command the majority in the National Assembly. Elections to the National Assembly will also be on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

The statement emphasized that as the need for national consensus on critical national issues has been highlighted by the NCD report, the proposal will embody forms of cooperation between political parties, National Assembly members, and other institutions. Such cooperation will define in an ongoing manner the areas of consensus on which partisan considerations can be muted in the supreme interests of the nation.

In this regard, the proposals will provide for certain institutions and constitutional functions to remain above partisan politics. Such institutions and functions must include the judiciary and the military.

The government statement notes that NCD report touched briefly on the importance of the economic foundations for evolving a true democracy. It is perhaps unfortunate that the report considered the issue of the economy as not strictly within the mandate of the NCD and therefore did not elaborate on this. There is no doubt that the continued improvement of the national economy is a necessity for ensuring the stability of the new constitutional order. There can also be no doubt that the modest but important gains that have been made in the economy would need to be consolidated and the directions of the economic recovery program continue to enable further improvements to be made in the lives of ordinary people.

Accordingly, as has been exemplified many times in many Western democracies in times of national crisis and transition, a national consensus must be developed regarding the direction of economic growth. This will ensure that Ghana continues to receive the much needed assistance from the international community and the pursuit of our national reconstruction.

Accordingly, the pertinent issues relating to the national economy and measures to sustain and enhance it will be placed before the consultative assembly for deliberation. The consultative assembly will be composed of elected representatives of district assemblies, identifiable bodies, and appointed persons in accordance with previous practice in 1968 and 1978. In accordance with such practice, the government recognizes that the process of constitutional deliberation should be nonpartisan and therefore the ban on political parties will remain for the time being.

The draft constitution will be submitted to the people of Ghana for their approval in a national referendum. As part of the arrangements towards the new constitutional

order and in the light of the recommendations made in the NCD report, the statement said the government would take steps to reorganize and reconstitute the NCD to enable the commission to fully discharge its electoral as well as its civic education functions.

The statement concludes that the success of our democratic processes will depend on the mature conduct of all Ghanaians. To establish a solid basis for constitutional democracy that can stand the test of time, we must all take lessons from the past and work in the national interest to achieve our national aspirations.

## Guinea-Bissau

### Assembly Adopts Law Restoring Multiparty System

AB1005182691 Paris AFP in French 1713 GMT  
8 May 91

[Text] Bissau, 8 May (AFP)—The People's National Assembly (ANP) of Guinea-Bissau has adopted a law authorizing for the first time since the independence of this former Portuguese colony in 1974 the restoration of a multiparty political system following an extraordinary session that ended today in Bissau, it was learned from official sources.

The four political opposition parties which have already been formed in the country will not be allowed, however, to hold public meetings as long as they are not authorized and recognized by the Supreme Court of Guinea-Bissau, according to the ANP. The assembly, however, allowed the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC—sole ruling party since independence) to hold public meetings because it is a legal entity.

The Guinea-Bissau legislators also adopted a resolution giving the PAIGC Secretariat building to this party for free in recognition of the role it has played in the national liberation struggle and the management of state affairs since independence.

The assembly adopted on Saturday [4 March] a draft constitutional bill that took from the PAIGC its role of sole political leadership, transformed Guinea-Bissau into a constitutional republic (it was previously a revolutionary regime), and restored a market economy to a country that has been governed by a state control system that has crippled the national economy.

The ANP also adopted new conditions for property ownership and foreign investment. The assembly recommended creation of a National Council for Social Communication, the organization of an electoral census, and the complete revision of the Constitution and the law on nationality.

Closing the ANP proceedings, General Joao Bernardo Vieira, the Guinea-Bissau head of state, said that the

pluralist democracy that has just been established in the country requires a great responsibility on the part of all Guineans.

## Liberia

### Nigerian Envoy Defends Role in ECOMOG

AB1205220591 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 12 May 91

[Text] Nigeria's ambassador to Liberia, Ayirinde Ajakaiye, says his country's participation in ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] must not be considered as a means to prove military supremacy. He said it is the policy of the Nigerian Government to always assist all nations that seek help, especially in time of crisis.

Ambassador Ajakaiye was speaking yesterday at the Nigerian Embassy during a news conference in Congo Town, outside Monrovia. He said the Liberian situation claimed attention of Nigerians because of the warm and cordial relations between the two West African states. The Nigerian envoy said as a member of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], his country has a major role to play in resolving the Liberian crisis.

### INPFL Induction to Legislature Postponed

AB0905214091 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 9 May 91

[Text] Induction ceremony for members of the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia, INPFL, and Margibi County representative (David Menyiba) to the Interim Legislative Assembly [ILA] has been postponed. The postponement was announced yesterday by ILA deputy speaker Mr. (Bismark Suya) in Monrovia. Mr. (Suya) said the ceremony would be performed at the appropriate time when the program would be held. [sentence as heard]

## Mali

### Toure To Raise Tuareg Issue During Libya Visit

AB1205210891 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television  
du Mali Radio in French 1300 GMT 12 May 91

[Excerpts] One person dead, two wounded, and the archives of the district burned to ashes: That is the result of an armed raid carried out early this morning on Toguere Koumbe, in the Tenenkou Circle of Mopti Region. [passage omitted]

I should add that the Toguere Koumbe raid is the eighth operation of its kind within six months in the areas lying between the Sixth and Seventh Regions. This is, therefore, the very first time that the Sixth Region has been hit by these commando operations. Obviously, no one has thus far officially claimed responsibility.



Having said this, I wish to recall that Lieutenant Colonel Amadou Toumani Toure, chairman of the Transition Council of the Salvation of the People, who is on a visit to Libya today, is expected to raise with his Libyan counterpart the Tuareg question, the Djanet and Tamanrasset accords, and security within the subregion. After leaving Libya tomorrow, Lieutenant Colonel Toure will proceed to Algeria for a 48-hour visit.

### Anti-Arab Looting, 'Panic' in Timbuktu

AB1305191691 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television  
du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Yesterday, Timbuktu experienced a day of panic. At about 0900, a group of unknown people stole the regional health director's car at the city's slaughterhouse. Black people immediately reacted and set out against white people by looting many stores belonging to Arabs. This created a situation of panic and insecurity, during which the Armed and Security Forces carried out mop-up operations to maintain order.

Some people have been arrested and many weapons seized in and around Timbuktu. The governor of the region, whom we called, has appealed to people of goodwill to immediately supply the city with milk and sugar.

Following yesterday's attack at the village of Toguere Koumbe in the Tenenkou Circle, the Armed and Security Forces arrested 18 people suspected of complicity in the attack. Searches are continuing in that area.

It must be noted that although in Timbuktu no casualties were reported, in the Toguere Koumbe attack, one man died, two were injured, and the archives of the district were burned.

## Nigeria

### Minister Confirms 'Abundant' Uranium Deposits

AB0905220391 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network  
in English 0600 GMT 8 May 91

[Text] It has now been confirmed that the country has abundant deposits of uranium, the primary input for nuclear energy generation. The minister of science and technology, Professor Gordian Ezekwe, made this known yesterday in Lagos in a message to a one-day workshop on the applications of nuclear energy techniques.

He remarked that in spite of the availability of the mineral, it had not been exploited to contribute to the national energy demand. Prof. Ezekwe pointed out that the development of the country's nuclear energy potential would accelerate the development of other industries. The minister announced that the federal government would establish a uranium mining corporation which would ensure mine safety, good working conditions in the mines, and conduct environmental protection assessments.

The director general, Energy Commission of Nigeria, Professor I.H. Umar, explained that the workshop was to update Nigerians with developments in the energy sector.

### Tribunal To Try Cases in Religious Disturbances

AB1005201691 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English  
1700 GMT 9 May 91

[Text] The Civil Disturbances Tribunal is soon to start trying cases in the recent religious crisis in Bauchi and Katsina states. The chairman of the tribunal, Mr. Justice [name indistinct], announced this during a courtesy visit on Governor Yahaya John Madaki. Mr. Justice [name indistinct] assured the governor that the tribunal would discharge its duties in public without fear or favor.

Responding, Governor Yahaya John Madaki said the appointment was based on merit and hoped that they would do their duties according to the law. He said that the disturbances in the state were exaggerated and hoped that the matter would be solved (?urgently). He assured the members of government's support and cooperation [words indistinct]. About 146 arrested persons and those who surrendered, including 10 women, are expected to appear before the tribunal.

### Riot Victims Asked To Submit Claims

AB1105220091 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 10 May 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Nigerian authorities are now starting to count the cost in human and material terms of the recent bloody religious riots in Bauchi state, which claimed a large number of lives and in the course of which there was extensive damage to property, and they are prepared to foot part of the bill. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Victims of the riots in Bauchi state have been invited to submit claims for their losses. A commission set up by the state's government announced today that it had been authorized to determine the number of properties damaged as a result of the disturbances, ascertain the true ownership and value of the properties, and recommend adequate compensation. All victims of the riots have been given 10 days from today to submit their claims. The commission is expected to determine the number of lives lost in the disturbances, but its terms of reference do not authorize it to determine the causes of the disturbances.

The Catholic bishop of Jos, the Reverend Gabriel Ganaka, announced yesterday that the Christian Association of Nigeria had also been told to submit claims for damages to church property in the riots. He said that the

association had engaged the services of professional estate valuers to calculate the value of the losses. The bishop said that the association had already listed 37 churches and vicarages damaged. He appealed to Christians in Bauchi state to exercise restraint and await government action on the disturbances.

Meanwhile, the National Executive Committee of the Nigerian Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs this evening began a meeting in Abeokuta, 100 km from Lagos, in preparation for the Council's general assembly, which opens tomorrow. The sultan of Sokoto, Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki, is presiding over the closed-door meeting. The Executive Committee will discuss a report to be presented to the general assembly on the riots in Bauchi and the earlier ones in Katsina, also in northern Nigeria. [end recording]

### Death Penalty Advocated for Rioters

AB1305095091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network  
in English 0600 GMT 12 May 91

[Patrick Obasele commentary]

[Text] Viewed through political lenses, dissected from any religious angle, X-rayed from the economic standpoint, the recent religious riots in some parts of the country remains condemnable. For how can it be argued that at this stage in our development some of us can have the thoughtlessness to take glory in destruction of life and property?

When the military regime is leaving no stone unturned to ensure the successful implementation of the return to civil rule program so that they can go back to the barracks, some misguided Nigerians have the effrontery to continue to cause chaos and disquiet, creating impediments to the peaceful exit of soldiers from the political arena. Indeed, while most Nigerians are making various sacrifices so that they and their children may have a greater tomorrow, a group of unpatriotic Nigerians who arrogate to themselves all kinds of names take pride in destroying what has been created by the Almighty God and that built by man.

A pertinent question should be asked: Are these vandals actually Nigerian? Is their mission not to enter the country, claim citizenship and create crisis, disharmony, and all other evils capable of destroying the society? Otherwise, if they are true Nigerians should it not have occurred to them that we have had enough of destruction? Indeed, as the vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, remarked a few days ago while consoling the relations of the victims of the Bauchi riots: We fought and won a civil war, and we are still conscious of the consequences of that war. We have gone through social and religious crises in the past. Enough is enough.

When a rioter burns down a private car, imagine the hell the owner will go through to effect redress or a replacement, particularly in these days of SAP [Structural Adjustment Program]. That will, of course, set him many

years back. When a rioter kills another person who may be the breadwinner of the family, or the only child of the family, imagine the repercussion. How do you effectively compensate for a lost life? When a rioter burns down a government building, think of the taxpayer's money that has been so burned, thus setting the nation back because the money that would now be used for the repairs or replacement could have been used for another project. This could have meant yet another step forward.

Now, how does a rioter differ from an armed robber who kills an owner of a car to snatch the vehicle? If the armed robber receives the death penalty for his nefarious act, why should the rioter who commits a worse crime against the society be allowed to live and enjoy the remaining amenities he was prevented from destroying.

According to our elders, a child who says that the mother would not sleep in the night will itself be awake throughout the period. So, if a man does not want peace and progress in his society, destroys property and the amenities provided for the community by the community or the government, maims and kills his brothers and sisters in whatever circumstance, such a man should be allowed to swallow the vinegar of his notorious act. No society owes him any obligation. His continued freedom in that society becomes a threat and a security risk to the lives and property of the law-abiding citizens of that area. In like manner, those who instigate and mislead these rioters should not go unpunished.

Riots do not just start overnight. There are preplans, meetings, rehearsals, and the movement of the weapons used. That is where local governments must be called upon to be more vigilant. Who harbors these riot planners? Indeed, as Admiral Aikhomu stressed at Bauchi, fortunately, the responsibility for peace and concord among our people is rooted at the local government and community levels. Local governments should not only take appropriate measures to check and detect such nocturnal evil meetings, but be quick at reporting such to the law enforcement agencies which should live up to expectation.

At this juncture, it would be pertinent to recall Vice President Aikhomu's statement in Bauchi the other day. He declared: Nigeria is a vast multireligious and multi-ethnic nation. Its resources, both physical and human, are enormous and enviable to other nations. The federal military government will not allow the whims and caprices of the intolerant and intransigent minority elements in this vast country to spoil the social relations.

As a matter of fact, the government should grab the bull by the horns without any delay by treating the issue of rioting like armed robbery. Rioting should receive severe penalty. Look at the wanton destruction of life and property all over the country. The other day, it was students destroying anything they came across. The other day, it was the Maitatsine group destroying and killing. Yesterday, it was another religious gang.

Tomorrow, it may be students again, perhaps a combination of the two. A stubborn sickness, we are told, requires a drastic cure. It is time for a decree stipulating the death penalty for rioters and their collaborators to be promulgated. Is enough not enough?

### Rejection of Bauchi Findings Urged

AB1305212591 Paris AFP in English 1253 GMT  
13 May 91

[Text] Lagos, May 13 (AFP)—About 800 Moslems were killed in just one of the towns wracked by rioting in Bauchi state, northern Nigeria, last month, the Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs said, giving the highest death toll to date. Previous estimates were that some 500 people overall were killed.

The Council, the highest body for Nigeria's Moslems, ended a three-day conference on Sunday by "most emphatically" condemning any recourse to violence to resolve religious disputes, press reports said.

It said last month's riots were a "massacre of Moslems" arising from the desecration of a Moslem abattoir in Tafawa Balewa by people who killed pigs and dogs in it despite other options available.

It made no mention of how many Christians died, nor any reference to deaths in Ningi, Toro and Dass, three major towns where scores of deaths were recorded during four days of rioting.

The Council called for a fresh public judicial inquiry into the disturbances, and urged the federal military government not to accept the findings of the Bauchi State Government panel.

### Officials, Iranian Jurists Discuss Cooperation

NC1105082891 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0330 GMT  
11 May 91

[Text] Mohammad 'Ali Yazdi, head of the Iranian judiciary, and Mohammed Bello, head of the Nigerian judiciary, held the last round of talks for two hours at the Supreme Court yesterday. According to our correspondent in Lagos, the Iranian and Nigerian delegations learned about the two countries' judicial systems.

Referring to the independence of the judiciary in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the importance of independence in a judicial system, the Nigerian head of the judiciary said: We desire greater cooperation with Iran in order to resolve the problems in the Nigerian judicial system. In conclusion, Mr. Yazdi presented a draft for the establishment of an international tribunal among Islamic countries to Mr. Bello.

On Mr. Yazdi's last night in Nigeria, Mr. Bello hosted a banquet in honor of Mr. Yazdi and his accompanying delegation. At the banquet Mr. Bello explained the significance of Mr. Yazdi's visit from the viewpoint of

the Nigerian officials and termed the outcome of the visit satisfactory. The head of our judiciary also stressed the Islamic Republic of Iran's wish for extensive relations with African and Third World countries, and stated: Muslim countries should come closer to the real Islam and learn from each others' experiences. The Islamic Republic of Iran is ready to extend all kinds of cooperation for this purpose.

### Government Supports Missions' Transfer to Abuja

AB1205134491 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network  
in English 2100 GMT 10 May 91

[Text] The federal government has reaffirmed its promise to give total support to all foreign missions in the country moving to Abuja, the new Federal Capital Territory. The minister of state for external affairs, Ambassador Zakari Ibrahim, said this today while receiving in his office the new British high commissioner, Mr. Christopher McRae. Ambassador Ibrahim also briefed the high commissioner on various facilities already put in place by the federal government to ease logistic and accommodation problems in the new territory.

Responding, Mr. McRae told the minister that the British mission had already purchased two villas as chancery and office. He said that the High Commission would be moving to Abuja early next year to facilitate the movement of other EEC countries.

## Senegal

### Diouf: Country Can 'Do Without' Conference

AB1305070091 Dakar PANA in English 1536 GMT  
12 May 91

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Saly Portudal (Senegal), 12 May (APS-SEN/PANA)—President Abdou Diouf of Senegal said Saturday in Saly Portudal, 80 kilometres from Dakar, that the country could do without holding a national conference because our democratic system is operated smoothly and harmoniously with solid institutions without any political crisis".

Diouf, who, in his capacity as party secretary was addressing officials of the study and reflection group of the Ruling Socialist Party (PS), called on his colleagues [words indistinct]. Senegalese head of state spoke at length on the principles behind the decision to include some opposition parties in his government.

According to him, the move was motivated by the constant search for national consensus in respect of democratic dialogue, renovation and openness.

This, he said, had made it possible to establish a commission for the revision of the electoral code, adding that soon a high level council on audio-visual media would be

formed to facilitate the active and democratic participation of interested political groups in national politics.

The president said the general state of the country's economy would next be presented for all to participate in finding a solution to the crisis in this domain.

On the status of the new government, which had been widened to include two opposition parties, Diouf said that we owe it to justice, the openness of the Socialist Party, maturity at the national level, and the patriotism of political groups who, without losing their identity, have accepted to work with us".

### Iran's Yazdi Meets Muslim Religious Leaders

NC1305100591 *Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0330 GMT 13 May 91*

[Text] Continuing his visit to Senegal, Mr. Yazdi, head of the judiciary, met and talked with Senegalese clergymen and 'ulema. We invite you to listen to a report on this.

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] On his second day in Senegal, the head of our country's judiciary met with (Shaykh Salih Nbah), religious leader of the Mouride sect in the holy city of Touba, yesterday and discussed ways of strengthening and expanding relations among the Muslims and the need for the 'ulema's extended efforts for Islamic teachings to rule in Islamic countries.

During this meeting, which was also attended by the Senegalese judiciary head and a number of Senegalese religious 'ulema, the Mouride sect's religious leader described the people, the government, and the rule of the Islamic Republic of Iran as the best propagators and reinforcers of true Islam. He said that the great leader of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni, may his soul be sanctified, was able to carry out this impossible task through his faith and his trust in God and to be recognized as the leader of Islam throughout the world. He pointed out that Islamic Iran today is the center where Islamic teachings are implemented, and that it has found the best way for Islam to be considered valuable and for establishing extensive relations among Muslims.

During this meeting, our country's judiciary head also spoke about the need for Muslims to unify to thwart the plots hatched by Islam's enemies and said that there should be a feeling of fraternity among Muslims wherever they are. He pointed out that it is the 'ulema's duty to inform Muslims of their duties and to acquaint them with Islamic teachings.

At the end of this meeting, Ayatollah Yazdi visited the religious complex in Touba. The largest mosque in Senegal, the mausoleum of the founder of the mosque and of the Mouride sect, the (Shaykh Khadim) library, and other historic and religious buildings are part of the complex. He was greatly impressed. [end recording]

Our correspondent reports that Mr. Yazdi went to Tivaouane and met with (Hadj Shaykh Abdoulaziz), religious leader of Senegal's Tijaniya sect, after this meeting. A number of this sect's leaders also attended. (Shaykh Abdoulaziz) noted that the rays of the Islamic Revolution have covered the world. He said the Islamic Revolution is ruling the world and belongs to all Muslims. He also emphasized the need for the unity of the Islamic world and of Muslims under a common leadership of Islam and stated: We are observing Islamic leadership in Iran now.

### Stresses Expanding Relations

LD1305171791 *Tehran Voice of The Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1430 GMT 13 May 91*

[Excerpts] The head of our country's judicial branch, Mr. Yazdi, who has gone to Senegal at the head of a high-ranking political-judicial delegation, today met and conferred with the Senegalese president, parliament speaker, prime minister, and justice minister. Our correspondent reports:

[Unidentified correspondent] Judiciary chief Yazdi, who has gone to Senegal at the head of a high-ranking political-judicial delegation, met and conferred with Mr. Abdou Diouf, the president of that country, at the presidential palace today. At the meeting the two sides stressed the importance of expanding diplomatic, economic, and cultural relations between Iran and Senegal. Mr. Abdou Diouf conveyed his warm and friendly greetings to our country's president. He expressed the hope that he would meet Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani at the next Islamic Conference Organization session in Senegal.

Our Country's judiciary chief also met separately with Senegalese Prime Minister Habib Thiam and Parliament Speaker Abdoul Aziz n'Daw today and discussed ways of expanding mutual ties. [passage omitted]

Mr. Besharati, our country's deputy foreign minister, who accompanied Mr. Yazdi to Senegal, met Mr. Djibou Ka, the Senegalese foreign minister today. Issues of mutual interest and various aspects of the future of relations were reviewed. Mr. Besharati described the situation in the Persian Gulf region. He said: A high-ranking Iranian delegation will take part in the next summit of Islamic countries in Senegal.

### Sierra Leone

#### Momoh Praises Efforts 'To Weed Out' Liberians

AB1005154891 *Freetown SLBS Radio in English 2000 GMT 8 May 91*

[Text] The 24-man medical team from the Republic of Sierra Leone military forces which represented Sierra Leone in the international coalition in the Gulf to



liberate Kuwait were yesterday welcomed home by President J. S. Momoh at State House. Presenting the men to President Momoh, the force commander and minister of state, Major M. S. Tarawalli, recalled that the team left this country for what he described as an assignment of international significance in mid-January this year and returned home on the 3d of May. Gen. Tarawalli said that from reports received and from a letter from General Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States Army, our 24-man medical team contributed immensely to the success of Operation Desert Storm, and their conduct and demeanor through their stay was nothing short of satisfactory, thereby bringing honor, respect, and dignity to Sierra Leone. President Momoh presented the 24-man team with the certificates of merit which they earned in the Gulf operation, citing their great pride and dedication.

Addressing members of the team, President Momoh said he was pleased that they went and excelled themselves and returned home unscorched. President Momoh noted that other competent authorities have also spoken fluently about their contribution. Reiterating the reasons for their presence in the Gulf, President Momoh explained that it was out of the conviction that man's inhumanity to man based on affluence or military might should not be condoned. He also believed that our decision to join the allied forces was a good one, which has earned us laurels.

Commenting on the rebel incursions into Sierra Leone by Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] forces, President Momoh said it was almost a replication of what happened in the Gulf by a Liberian crank called Charles Taylor. He was, however, pleased that the international community has viewed the matter in the same light as that of Kuwait.

President Momoh lamented that only after Sierra Leone (?in fact) lavished hospitality to Liberians did we know we were accommodating vices into our bosoms. He assured the team that the government is vigorously trying to weed out the bad ones, but warned against generalization and a situation where our wrath is turned against all Liberians without exception.

President Momoh thanked the team for their yeoman's services and the laudable way in which they performed, thereby bestowing merit on the Armed Forces of Sierra Leone Medical Service and the motherland.

### **Troops Kill 27 Liberian Rebels, Seize Weapons**

AB0905212891 Paris AFP in English 2107 GMT  
9 May 91

[Text] Freetown, May 9 (AFP)—Sierra Leone troops killed 27 suspected Liberian rebels Wednesday and took 21 prisoner, African diplomatic sources said here. The troops also seized a large amount of weapons from the rebels, who invaded from Sierra Leone's eastern neighbour of Liberia March 23.

Meanwhile one of the four paramount chiefs held hostage by the rebels, Chief Victor Kebbie of Malin Chiefdom, Pujehun District escaped with six members of his family on Wednesday.

Sierra Leone President Joseph Momoh on Thursday addressed a contingent of Nigerian troops, who are in the country to help drive out the rebels, at their camp just outside Freetown. Mr. Momoh described Charles Taylor, leader of the rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia as "a menace hanging over the subregion. It is time this menace is stopped," he said.

Mr. Taylor launched a revolt against then Liberian President Samuel Doe in December 1989 and his NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] faction although it does not control the capital Monrovia where an interim government has been installed. Mr. Doe was last year tortured to death by a dissident rebel faction.

### **'Militia Force' Battles Rebels**

AB1005220591 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 10 May 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Sierra Leone Government appears to have found a new secret weapon in its attempts to drive out forces loyal to Liberian rebel leader, Charles Taylor. Over the past week, the Sierra Leone Government claimed to have scored some successes against the rebels, who began their incursions into Sierra Leonean territory last month. Journalist (Nicolas Scott) of the REUTER news agency has recently been in the border area, where he came across a militia force of Liberians recruited from among refugees in the country to fight the rebels. On the line to Abidjan, Robin White asked him how many were in this force:

[Begin recording] [(Scott)] Well, the commander of this militia, which is called the Liberian United Defense Force [LUDF], told me at first when I asked him that question that it was a defense secret, but he then said that he had between 850 and 1,200 men under arms with more recruits arriving every day. And in fact, on the day that I met him, he said 22 more Liberians had joined the LUDF.

[White] Now, are they mostly from the Krahn tribe?

[(Scott)] The people in Sierra Leone who are willing to talk about this militia refer to them as Doe boys, or AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] boys. As you know, late President Samuel Doe was a Krahn, and most of his AFL Army were Krahn. I put this to Arma Yulo, which is the name of the commander of the LUDF, and he said no. He said about 45 percent of his men were Krahn, about 28 percent were Mandingo, and the others came from various groups. He even said that his second in command, to whom I was introduced, was a Gio man. As you

know, most of the—or many of the members of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia are Gio men.

[White] Are some of them people who were in Doe's army?

[(Scott)] He said 12 percent of his men were former AFL soldiers. As I say, other sources in Sierra Leone who are aware of the existence of this group consider more of them to have been AFL fighters than the commander would acknowledge.

[White] Now presumably, somebody in the Sierra Leonean authorities has given Mr. Yulo the go-ahead to form this militia.

[(Scott)] Indeed.

[White] Do you know at what level this go-ahead was given?

[(Scott)] I do not. As far as I am aware, the government has still not publicly acknowledged the existence of the LUDF. One can understand the reasons for that. But the LUDF is quite clearly present, close to the war zone, apart from the ones I met in the training camp about five miles outside Kenema. They had men at practically every checkpoint in the area and they had men in the frontline against the rebels.

[White] Where are they getting their arms from?

[(Scott)] He said when I asked him that question, Arma Yulo, the commander of the force, when I asked him that question, he said: I beg around. I am not really in a position to say exactly where he gets his arms from. I think the Sierra Leonean military must have given him some, which makes sense. I think he may have obtained his own through Liberian sources...

[White, interrupting] Might they have some American backing?

[(Scott)] Officially, the Americans say no. I have no evidence that the Americans are funding the LUDF.

[White] Now you said you met these LUDF guerrillas at various roadblocks; but are they actually involved in fighting Charles Taylor's rebels?

[(Scott)] I am confident they are. Yes, I am confident that they are, for instance, at—or they were last week at Daru. Daru is one of the forward barracks in the frontline, very close to the frontline where there are Guinean troops over there, and I am told that there were LUDF people there. [end recording]

### **'Fierce Battle' Reported 10 May**

*AB1105082291 Paris AFP in English 2225 GMT  
10 May 91*

[Text] Freetown, May 10 (AFP)—Friday Government troops were locked in a fierce battle early with suspected

Liberian rebels for control of the border town Gorahun in Sierra Leone's eastern Pujehun district, relief officials said.

One official said Sierra Leone troops were "gaining the upper hand on the midst of fierce rebel resistance" in fighting since late Thursay in the town some 250 kilometers (150 miles) southeast of here.

It was the latest report of fighting after the government claimed to have recaptured several towns along its eastern border where they charge rebels from Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) have been fighting since March 23.

Mr. Taylor has denied any involvement in the fighting, saying Sierra Leone dissidents were responsible.

Meanwhile, Nigeria's newly accredited High Commissioner to Sierra Leone Muhammad Chadi Abubakarr presented his credentials to President Joseph Momoh Friday and stressed his country's "strict adherence" to the principles of territorial integrity non-interference in the internal affairs of any country.

Nigeria has a contingent of its 19th Mechanised Infantry Battalion stationed near the capital Freetown which has so far not been deployed to join Sierra Leone and Guinean troops near the border.

The WEEKEND SPARK newspaper claimed Friday that NPFL rebels had named Foday Sankoh, a Sierra Leonean who has claimed responsibility for the "unprising," as "government of Sierra Leone effective April 27," which was the country's 30th independence anniversary.

The paper said Corporal Sankoh, under NPFL escort, had late last month visited the southern province town of Pendembu where the country house of Chief Justice S.M.F. Kutubu in the southern province town of Pendembu is now occupied by the rebels and rechristened state house. It said a secondary school was being used as a rebel training camp.

### **Bunumbu Rebel Training Camp Destroyed**

*AB1205211691 Paris AFP in English 1908 GMT  
12 May 91*

[Text] Freetown, May 12 (AFP)—Government forces on Saturday killed nearly 60 rebels in Bunumbu, 370 kilometers (230 miles) southeast of Freetown, here, organisations official said here Sunday.

Bunumbu is the site of a teacher's college and was invaded by the rebels of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) about two weeks ago.

The rebels converted the college campus into a training camp but government forces destroyed the camp and captured an assortment of weapons including mortar bombs and AK-47 assault rifles, the officials said.

Forty of the rebels were captured while "a few fled into the dense bush," they said.

A combined Sierra Leonean and Guinean unit was meanwhile reported to be advancing toward the main rebel stronghold of Zimi, where the rebels, who invaded from neighboring Liberia, have hoisted the red flag of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, one of the guerrilla armies holding sway in that country.

There was no immediate official communique on the fighting.

#### **Refugee Troops Help Capture Towns**

*AB1405061591 Paris AFP in English 1841 GMT  
13 May 91*

[Text] Freetown, May 13 (AFP)—Fugitive Liberian soldiers, now refugees in Sierra Leone, have joined government troops battling suspected Liberian rebels at this country's eastern border, recapturing two villages and killing some 70 rebels Sunday, military sources said here Monday.

The sources said government troops aided by Liberian refugee soldiers—members of the later Liberian President Samuel Doe's army—recaptured Jimmy Town in the Bo District about 250 kilometers (150 miles) east of here, killing about 50 rebels.

According to one official, the town was invaded by members of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) rebels April 19 and had since been a training base from where attacks on other villages in the Southern Province had been launched.

Mr. Taylor, who launched Liberia's December 1989 rebellion which toppled Mr. Doe, has denied any involvement in the fighting.

The official told AFP that the rebels were taken unaware and they ran away leaving several arms, ammunitions and what he described as magical charms. There were no civilian casualties reported in the attack.

A refugee and major in the scattered Liberian Army said Sierra Leone and Liberian troops also captured the village of Weima near Bunumbu to the north.

The major said the Liberia force was being led by Major Tom Tucker. He added that 16 civilians were earlier massacred by the rebels before the joint contingent "liberated" the village.

He said the battle against the rebels lasted four hours "under intense rain" during which 23 rebels were reported killed. One of two captured rebels was Senegalese. Some 300 people who were reportedly held hostage by the rebels were rescued by government troops.

Meanwhile, Organization of African Unity (OAU) Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim held two hours of closed door talks here Monday with Sierra Leone President Joseph Momoh. No details of the talks were given

but sources say the two men discussed the current rebel incursion into southeastern Sierra Leone. Mr. Salim arrived here Sunday and is due to leave early Tuesday.

On March 28, Gen. Momoh sent a letter to the OAU Secretariat in Addis Ababa informing the organization of the rebel incursion which started five days earlier.

#### **Momoh Receives OAU Secretary General**

*AB1405094691 Freetown SLBS Radio in English  
2000 GMT 13 May 91*

[Text] The secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, who is on a brief visit to Sierra Leone, was today received by President J.S. Momoh at State House. During their discussions, President Momoh and the OAU secretary general reviewed preparations for the forthcoming OAU summit conference to be held in Abuja, Nigeria, the economic and political situation in Sierra Leone, including our relationship with the IMF with particular reference to the structural adjustment program, the evolution to multiparty democracy, the Liberian problem and its spillover effects in Sierra Leone resulting in a massive refugee situation, and the rebel incursions into Sierra Leone by Charles Taylor's rebel soldiers.

President Momoh told the OAU secretary general that the attack on Sierra Leone was part of a grand design by certain quarters to destabilize the West African subregion. President Momoh reaffirmed his commitment to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group], an arm of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], and the Organization of African Unity, and congratulated Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim for the efficient and effective manner in which he has been running the organization. He added that Sierra Leone will do everything in her power to live up to the aims and aspirations of the organization.

Mr. Salim Salim appreciated President Momoh's briefing on the present situation in the country, particularly the rebel incursions into Sierra Leone, noting that what is happening is the result of our position on Liberia. He recalled that he had issued a statement on behalf of OAU reaffirming its position of support for sovereignty and territorial integrity. Mr. Salim Salim was accompanied by Mr. (Jimmy Sai), director of administration; (?clerical) officer, Mr. Alma Camara; and an interpreter, Mr. Bokang Donkor.

The talks were attended on the Sierra Leone side by the minister of foreign affairs, Alhaji Dr. Abdul Karim Koroma; the attorney general and minister of justice, Dr. Abdulai Conteh; the inspector general of police, Mr. Bambay Camara; and the secretary to the president, Mr. J.T.A. Koroma; the principal assistant, [name indistinct]; [words indistinct] foreign minister, Charles Wise.



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